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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXIX NO. 124 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 26, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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Nazis Threaten Naval Action Against U. S.

RAEDER FRETS AND FUMES

Convoying War Material To Britain Will Be An Act Of War

'COLUMBUS' FALLS IN BRITISH HANDS

TOKYO, May 25.

The German ship "Columbus" and other German mercantile craft have fallen victims to the British, as a result of the United States North Atlantic Patrol, according to Grand Admiral Raeder, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy.

Admiral Raeder made this statement in an interview with the Domei Agency's Berlin Correspondent. He further declared that the German Admiralty took "an extremely grave view of the American attitude. The United States, he said, has been doing everything possible to obliterate the difference beween neutrality, aggression and war.

He added for American ships to convoy war material to Britain would be "a plain act of war and unprovoked aggression against Germany." If need be, German naval forces would resort to force, if prevented by American warships from exercising their rights.

Claiming that the "Columbus" and other German mercantile craft had been victimised by the American Atlantic patrol, Admiral Raeder said: "Nobody can expect a German warship Commander look on idly, while an American naval vessel communicates the position of his ship to the British Admiralty. Such a procedure must be regarded as an act of war, and the German Commander would be justified in forcing such ships to cease their hostile activity."

Battle Of The Atlantic

LONDON, May 25.

British naval operations in the North Atlantic are still proceeding with the object of bringing the German forces to close action. This was announced by the Admiralty on Sunday evening.

A "communique" states that after Saturday's engagement in which the British battle cruiser "Hood" was blown up, the German forces made every effort to shake off pursuit.

Later in the evening an attack by naval aircraft resulted in at least one torpedo hit on the enemy.

One Enemy Ship Sunk

An Air Ministry "communique" says that two enemy vessels of about 2,500 tons each were attacked in the North Sea and one of them is believed to have been sunk. The other is said to be listing to port.

Other vessels were also bombed and machine-gunned.

One of our aircraft is missing from these operations.—Reuter.

SEIZED NAZI SHIPS

MEXICO CITY, May 25.

A Mexican Company has been formed at Veracruz under the auspices of the Government to operate a service between Mexican ports and Havana and New York with seized German ships.—Reuter.

Non-Stop Nazi Air Attacks On Crete

GREEK KING AND GOVT. ESCAPE TO EGYPT

Br. Mission Chief Is Confident Defenders Will Hold Island

CAIRO, May 25.

It is officially announced that the King of Greece and the Greek Government have left Crete for Egypt in order not to handicap military operations.

NON-STOP NAZI BOMBING

Canea, Rethymo and Herakalion were mass-bombed by the Germans on Saturday from 14.00 to 18.00 unceasingly.

FEROCIOUS ATTACKS

One of the most ferocious displays of indiscriminate bombing the war has yet produced, comparable to the destruction of Rotterdam, was carried out on Saturday afternoon by German aircraft over Crete.

Waves of aircraft rained down heavy bombs on the Island's three chief towns, Canea, Rethymo and Herakalion for six hours without any pause. These heavy bombs were sown carefully in rows across the centres of each town.

Shopping centres were completely wiped out. Yet the population remained admirably calm and there were relatively few casualties. In the words of a British Officer the Cretans were "worthy of Londoners."

Even while bombs were falling young Cretan boys dived into the sea for fish killed by the bombs.

Herakalion suffered from heavy raids on Thursday and Rethymo on Friday.

Greek King's Proclamation

The first German parachutists who landed in Crete landed within a few hundred yards of the Greek King's temporary residence. This residence together with the Prime Minister's was situated in the heart of the area against which the main Germna thrust was delivered and the King was separated from his troops. This was revealed in a proclamation issued by the King of the Hellenes to the Greek nation following his withdrawal.

Crisis Of Battle

The proclamation says: "While in Crete in the process of organising all national forces still available on Free Greek soil in order to enable them to continue the struggle by the side of our gallant British Allies, the enemy embarked on large scale operations against the Island.

After several days of intensive air attack the crisis of the battle in Crete was reached when in the early morning on May 20 the enemy launched an airborne offensive. One of the main objectives of German parachute troops was the area in which my house and that of the Prime Minister are situated.

In fact the first parachutists landed within a few hundred yards of my house and the fight began immediately between the parachutists and Allied troops in that area. As the main force of the enemy separated us from our troops it became imperative for us to withdraw in order to frustrate their plans."

Last Stage Reached

"I think we can hold Crete", said Major General Heywood, Chief of the British Military Mission to Greece, on his return to Cairo from Crete.

"The withdrawal from Greece, and the Crete fighting are part of one action and I hope we have reached the last stage and shall hold out in view of the nature of the fighting in Crete and the Germans' difficulty in obtaining reinforcements for their troops who have succeeded in landing.

British and Dominion troops and marines fight well in this type of man-to-man fighting".

Italian Claim

To-day's Italian Communique reports the loss of one of their destroyers and a torpedo-boat in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The Communique also claims that as a result of the activity of Axis forces off Crete, the British fleet has been forced to retire to its bases.

British Comment

With regard to the Italian claim that British naval forces at Crete have been forced to retire to its bases, it is pointed out in authoritative quarters in London that this obviously is just one more of the crop of rumours put out by the enemy in the past forty-eight hours in the hope of eliciting information as to the situation at Crete and there is no intention to fall into this trap by making any comment.

American View

It is authoritatively stated in Washington that United States military circles have learned that the Nazis assaulted Crete, with the expectation of taking the island in two days, and driving the Royal Navy from the Mediterranean within two months.

The Nazi "timetable" was upset by the stubborn British resistance.

The withdrawal of British air fighters from the island is however, said to have led many military observers in the United States to believe that Germany will eventually be able to land troops and heavy equipment when British fleet units are depleted. For this reason experts are described as giving the British only an outside chance of retaining control of Crete, if the Nazi assault continues as at present or in the intensified form.

R. A. F. Hammers Malemi

The R.A.F. continued to deliver heavy attacks on German positions and aircraft in Crete yesterday. Announcing this an R.A.F. Communique from Cairo adds: "During the night of May 23 heavy bombers attacked the aerodrome at Malemi, destroying one large aircraft and starting a number of big fires. During a day light raid on the same aerodrome British bombers destroyed at least one German aircraft and damaged others. R.A.F. fighters also attacked German transport aircraft landing troops in Malemi area. One British fighter was lost in an engagement with scorting Messerschmitts".

TURKS BAN FOOD PARCELS TO GERMANY

ANKARA, May 25.

The Turkish Post Office is refusing to accept parcels containing foodstuffs destined for Germany and German occupied country.—Reuter.

'PUSHFUL' THINKING!

Soviet Will Not Lease And Lend With Nazis On Ukraine

MOSCOW, May 25.

"All attempts to penetrate the skulls of these Finnish buffoons are hopeless. What can a paper look like which publishes these delirious absurdities."

The "Pravada" carries this fierce rebuke from the pen of its well-known commentator on foreign policy, M. Zaslavski, criticising a report from the Berlin correspondent of a Finnish newspaper which says: "There is a possibility of an agreement being signed by which the Ukraine would be leased to Germany".

Says M. Zaslavski: "It is time that this correspondent grew up and put away childish things".

Referring to the favourite Russian children's nonsense rhyme about crayfish working in the field with hammers, M. Zaslavski says if that correspondent heard this song he would send a message:

"Learned from reliable sources in the Soviet Union that crayfish are being used for work in the fields. Armed with hammers they are cutting hay in 'kholkhoz'".

I shall not trouble to explain to this Finnish paper that no crayfish are working in Russian fields", concludes the commentator.—Reuter.

EDITORS' CONFERENCE EXECUTIVE

NEW DELHI, May 25.

The Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference will meet at Simla on May 30, in the Committee Room of Gorton Castle, announces Mr. J. N. Sahni, Convenor of the Conference.

The following, among others are expected to attend:—

Mr. Tusharkanti Ghosh, Babu Kalinath Ray, Messrs. Mahadev Desai, C. R. Srinivasan, Suresh Mozumdar, K. Ramarao, S. A. Brelvi, Moharay, and Amritlal Seth.

Mr. K. Srinivasan, the President, will reach Simla on May 29. —A. P.

Peace Brigade Campaign In Disturbed Areas

CONGRESS PLAN TO RESTORE HARMONY AND ALLAY PANIC IN CITY

Riot Spreads To New Areas

Hooligans Loot Cutlery, Oil And Stationery Shops

The riot situation in the city suddenly took a turn for the worse on Sunday. Localities which were hitherto free from any disturbance have now been affected. Panic is rampant, specially as the public are unable to get any indication of the danger zones.

Six persons were killed on Sunday as a result of injuries received in stabbing. A very pathetic feature was that two men were put to death by members of their own community, due to mistaken identity. One man was most unexpectedly stabbed when he was taking his usual constitutional in the evening on a popular foreshore in the city. As a sequel to this incident there was an unusual scare and people who frequent the sea-face on Sunday were nervous, and the entire area presented a deserted appearance.

There were several sporadic assaults throughout the day. Out of a total of 12 casualties which were officially reported, 7 were stated to be stabbing cases and 5 of injuries caused by stones and other missiles.

SHOPS LOOTED.

Four shops were ransacked during the day. In the evening a a boot and shoe mart and an oil shop were broken open and looted. A cutlery store was raided by some hooligans who rifled its contents which included a large stock of knives. A stationery shop which was nearby was also not spared and the 'goondas' made away with a large booty.

The police made a general round up of "badmashes" after these daylight robberies, and netted in 378 persons. The total number of arrests made so far is 761.

The death roll has now mounted up to 20 and the total figure of casualties is 131.

There is a likelihood of the police precautions being tightend up to-morrow as the situation is growing worse every day.

As the calling out of troops had a sobering effect last time, the authorities, may consider the desirability of requisitioning the military, if the situation continues to be bad.

The police reinforced the number of armed patrols on Sunday.

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A vigorous campaign for the enrolment of volunteers for the Peace Brigade, it is understood, will be undertaken by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee without delay. Several hundred more volunteers will be posted in the areas affected by the disturbances as also at railway stations for guiding passengers during Curfew hours. The Congress will also attend to relief work.

A meeting of Congressmen was convened at the Congress House to-day for discussing plans to meet the situation created by the riots. Instructions in the matter of allaying panic among the citizens were given by the President of the B. P. C. C.

Mahatma Gandhi is being informed about the situation in Bombay from day to day.

Over 150 volunteers and Peace Brigaders were posted to-day in the different localities affected by the disturbances. They moved about the area requesting the pedestrians not to crowd the Street corners as also not to create panic. Propaganda was carried on in shopping areas, urging owners of shops not to raise scares unnecessarily by closing down the shops in a hurry.

Mr. Dhirajlal B. Desai, President of the B. P. C. C. visited the localities in the afternoon.

Fire At Kalbadevi

BOMBAY, Sunday.

At midnight to-day a fire broke out in Kalbadevi and four engines from various fire-brigade stations rushed to the spot and extinguished it.

NORMALCY IN AHMEDABAD

Exodus Much Reduced

AHMEDABAD, May 25.

The city is fast returning to normal, no incidents having occurred during the last two days. The exodus has become much reduced, and in some places a few people are reported to be returning home.—A. P.

Peaceful Day Marred By Stabbing

AHMEDABAD, May 25.

A peaceful day was marred in the afternoon by a stabbing incident outside Astodia Gate. Two arrests have been made in this connection.—A. P.

RASHID CAMP BREAKS UP

El Gilani Seeks Turkish Visa While Ministers Leave For Iran

R. A. F. ATTACKS ON AERODROMES

ANKARA, May 25.

It is reliably learned that Rashid Ali has asked for a Turkish transit visa.

The wife, son and daughter of Rashid Ali and the family of Nedji Shawakat arrived at Ankara to-day.

Defence Minister Flees

It is rumoured that Naji Shawkat, the Iraqi Defence Minister, has fled from Baghdad 'en route' to Turkey to join his wife and family.—

Other Ministers Leave For Iran

LONDON.—The Iraqi Finance Minister, Naji Suwaidi, who went to Iran "on official business" took his family with him.

The same applies to Rashid Ali's Minister for Communication and Works. He too has arrived in Iran with his family.

LOWER EUPHRATES TO BE FLOODED?

According to reliable information reaching here the British now control all the dykes of the upper Euphrates, thus they could, if they wish, flood all the Lower Euphrates. The British advance is being held up by floods in the Upper Euphrates region.

German intervention in Iraq is considerably less active, almost negligible, probably owing to demands of the battle of Crete.

FRONTIERS OF SYRIA & LEBANON CLOSED

The French authorities state that all the frontiers of Syria and Lebanon are closed except with Turkey.

FRONTIER BETWEEN SYRIA & PALESTINE CLOSED

LONDON.—The frontier between Syria and Palestine has been closed according to a message from Beirut quoted by the Ankara radio

FR. CONSULATE-GENERAL CLOSED

JERUSALEM.—The French Consulate-General in Jerusalem has been closed and Consul-General has been invited to leave.

Rally To Cause Of Free France

HAIFA.—British planes flew over Syria, dropping pamphlets calling on all loyal Frenchmen to rally to the cause of Free France. The pamphlets are signed by Col. Collet, who recently crossed the frontier into Palestine in order to join the Free French forces.

FR. TROOPS JOIN FREE FRENCH

ANKARA.—It is reported that some hundreds of French troops crossed into Palestine yesterday (Saturday). Many others now in Syria are trying to join the Free French Force.—

Vichy's Reprisal

VICHY.—Colonel Collet, the French Commander of Syrian levies, has been deprived of French nationality. This follows his action in crossing Transjordania to join the Free French forces.

Aleppo Attacked

"In Syria British bombers attacked German aircraft at Aleppo aerodrome, destroying one and damaging others while a direct hit on the hangar caused a number of explosions", says an R.A.F. Communique from Cairo.

In Iraq British aircraft bombed insurgents at Qurmetali scoring direct hits on trenches and roads.

Rebel motor transport in Habbaniyah area was also attacked. Habbaniyah cantonment was machine-gunned on two occasions during Saturday, but only negligible damage was caused.

In Abyssinia

In Abyssinia Free French aircraft bombed Italian troops and the fort at Goang in Gondar area.

South African bombers and fighters successfully bombed and machine-gunned Italian positions and transport at various points scoring direct hits on Italian anti-aircraft batteries on the river Omo.

Insane Asylum For Chilean Nazi Fuehrer

SANTIAGO, May 25.

The Chilean Government has found a new short way with dissenters. Under a Ministry of Interior order issued on Saturday the Chilean Nazi Fuehrer Gonzales Von Marees is confined in an insane asylum.

The order states: "To leave a sick man in freedom, whose activities destroy public peace, represents a public danger All members of the Vanguardia Popular Socialista (the Chilean Nazi Party) are under twenty and indulging in activities ranging from assault to murder, showing an abnormal idea of political duties explained by the influence of their Fuehrer, which annihilates the thinking capacity of these youngsters and predisposes them to murders by speeches and gestures antagonistic to those employed by politicians of normal mental habits."

It will be remembered that Von Marees was born in an insane asylum and is the son of an insane father.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

1. PERSONAL ADLETS.

Madame Sorel invites ladies any nationality or community to write to her at the Mutual Social Circle, Post Box 87, Bombay for Introductions, Friendship, Companionship, Correspondence, Solution of Personal Problems of Social, Domestic, Matrimonial, Occupational nature. Sympathetic, individual, strictly confidential consideration to each enquiry. Please write enclosing stamped (2 1/4 annas stamp) and self-addressed envelope for reply. (14608)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted two trained Graduates in the grade of 40-2-75, one Undergraduate in the grade of 25-1-45, and three Matrics in the grade of 20-1-41. All appointments are sub-protem. Apply before the 5th June to the Educational Inspector, Rajkot State, Rajkot. (5129)

Wanted a Resident Nurse companion to stay in a Hindu House at Khar. Free Lodging and Boarding provided. Apply stating age, nationality, qualifications, experience copies of testimonials and salary required to Box No. 5139 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for a Textile Mill for weighment of cotton, coal, waste, and stores a competent and strictly honest clerk. One who can furnish cash and or personal security preferred. Apply Box 14601, "Bombay Chronicle."

At Bombay Qualified Nurses or with Hospital Experience required. Age under 40. Salary Rs. 40 to 75 Boarding and lodging arranged. Apply Relief Association, Jiji House, Ravelin Street, Behind Excelsior Theatre, Fort, Bombay. (14596)

M.T.B. College, Surat—Applications, stating age, qualification experience and minimum salary expected, for the posts of Lecturers in (1) Sanskrit, (2) French and (3) Biology should reach the Principal before 1st June. Applicants should have Master's degree with at least Second Class. The appointments will be up to 31st March 1942 in the first instance. (4955)

Wanted: Candidates For Station Master and Signaller's course; scholarship Rs. 30 and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps to The Director, All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (14454)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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DELHI MUNICIPALITY

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

LARGE QUANTITY of scrap steel is received at Refuse Loading Platform Qutab Road. Quotations are invited and will be received up to 30th May, 1941 from firms who like to take the contract for utilising it for the year 1941-42.

Apply to

P. L. NIRULA,
Medical Officer of Health.
(SBM) 17-5-41.
(5131)

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COS. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that two share certificate(s) bearing No.(s). 108249 & 5064 in respect of ten share(s) numbered 258747|51 & 25232|36 of the Associated Cement Companies Limited, standing in the name(s) of Nathalal Amulakh Desai have been lost or mislaid, and the undersigned has applied to the Company to issue duplicate share certificate(s) for the said share(s).

Any person in possession of the said share certificate(s) and|or having any claim to the said share(s) should notify to and lodge such claim with the Company at its Registered Office at Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof after which period no claim will be considered and the Directors will proceed to deal with the said application and issue duplicate share certificate(s) if they think fit.

Dated this 26th day of May 1941.

NATHALAL AMULAKH DESAI.
(5125)

62. TO BE LET.

To let on lease open space about 8,000 sq. yards, suitable for factories, workshops, etc. with bungalow at Sion Road, Bombay 22 Ample water facilities. And garden land about 21 acres with bungalow at Mahul, Dist. Thana. For particulars write:—Managing Trustee, Bhaidas Sakhidas Charity Trusts, 5-43, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay. (14581)

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow (Government recognised) Trains for Overseer's Certificate Examination conducted by the U. P. Government. Matriculates or S.L.C. passed with Mathematics to apply for admission now. Best result in the Province last year Apply for Prospectus to the Principal (5037)

336. BUSINESS FOR SALE.

For immediate sale with Goods and Goodwill, a famous leather goods shop, situate at Abdul Rehman Street, opposite Crawford Market and belonging to Messrs. S. Foster & Co. and Leather Goods (India) Co., for the reasons of the death of owner. Please write or see Kulsumbai c|o. Alen & Co., Mohamedalli Road Lehri House, Bombay. (14609)

346. INVESTMENTS

Wanted—(1.) Partners in a Private Ltd. Company (Under registration) for installing very paying grain mill on lucrative guaranteed basis:—Or (2). Sharoffs for financing sound grain milling business upto two lacs against certain cash deposit on reasonable interest and commission. Write:—Box No. 14600, "Bombay Chronicle."

BLOOD TRANSFUSION

Earn Rs. 25/- by enlisting as a donor and helping both yourself and a charitable cause. No ill effects. Healthy donors, either sex and any community may apply to Secretary, Red Cross, Town Hall Compound, Bombay. (5105)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

A routine grade examination for appointments of temporary routine grade clerks in the Military Accounts Department will be held at Poona, Madras and Bombay on the 21st June, 1941.

2. No guarantee of permanent appointment in the Department can be given, though selected men who prove of exceptional merit will be considered for such appointments.

3. CONDITIONS —

Candidates must be between 18 and 28 years of age on 1st June, 1941.

Pay in the scale of Rs. 36-2-60-2-70 (plus local allowance at stations at which it is admissible to permanent clerks).

Educational qualifications: Matriculation or its equivalent.

Subjects for examination:—

(a) English composition and a few questions on general knowledge.

(b) Simple arithmetic.

Applications for permission to sit for the examination should be submitted in applicant's own handwriting, (supported by attested copies of testimonials, University certificates and evidence of age) to one of the following officers not later than the 2nd June, 1941, according to where the candidate desires to be examined.

For Madras and Poona Centres—Controller of Military Accounts, Southern Command, Poona.

For Bombay Centre—Controller of Naval Accounts, Bombay.

Candidates should also attach to their applications a separate abstract in the following form which should be filled in BLOCK LETTERS.

Full name and address.	Community	Age.	Academic qualifications.	Other qualifications.	The name of the State if a State subject.

No reasons will be given to nor appeals entertained from rejected candidates.

Accepted candidates will have to remit Rs. 2 as examination fee in advance (which will not be refunded), and travel at their own expense to the place of examination. The date and time of the examination and other particulars will be notified to the accepted candidates by the Officer to whom the applications are addressed.

Successful candidates will be offered appointments as temporary routine grade Clerks as and when vacancies occur.

5101

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION RECEPTION IN HONOUR OF DR. S. K. MURANJAN

Owing to Curfew Order, Today's reception (26-5-1941) will be held at 6 (P.M.) and not 6-30 as announced.

(Sd.) E. R. MAMA,
Jt. Hon. Secretary.
(14607)

ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED for the Northcote Technical High School, Sholapur.

(1) One Superintendent for Electrical and Mechanical Engineering on Rs. 170—10—250—15—340 per mensem.
(2) One Mechanical and Electrical Assistant on Rs. 70—3—130 per mensem.
(3) One fitter on Rs. 60—3—75 per mensem.
(4) One Turner on Rs. 60—3—75 per mensem.
(5) Moulder on Rs. 45 per mensem.
(6) Blacksmith on Rs 45 per mensem.
(7) Store-keeper on Rs. 25—5|2—55 per mensem.
(8) Oilman on Rs. 25 per mensem.

2. Candidates must know Marathi well and be below the age of 25.

Full particulars and the form of application may be obtained from the Educational Inspector, C. D., Poona, on application, enclosing an addressed envelope stamped with the necessary post age of annas 2.

3. Applications in the prescribed form must reach the Educational Inspector not later than 7TH JUNE, 1941.

5106

NOTICE.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

IT IS NOTIFIED that the clerical service examination of the Military Accounts Department to be held on the 7th and 8th July, 1941, will be held also in Madras in addition to other Centres previously advertised. Applications for admission to the above examination at Madras Centre should be addressed to Controller of Military Accounts, Southern Command, Poona. The last date of receiving applications from candidates for Madras and Poona Centres has been extended to 2 June, 1941.

Candidates who have appear in the final degree examination of their Universities (in the case of Muslims Intermediate examination) and are awaiting sults may also apply. Their appointment in the Department will, however, be dependent on their being declared successful in the University examination in which they have appeared.

5116

MUNITIONS PRODUCTION

INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT

TENDER NOTICE

Tender No. MP—2736|P-4 OFFERS ARE INVITED for JACKS, preferably of the Hydraulic type, new or second hand but in good condition, size 22.1|2 tons or nearest. State full particulars, including lifting height and method of operation. Pamphlets and dimensions should also be furnished as far as possible.

Offers should be enclosed in a double cover, the inside cover being sealed and bearing on top "Tender No. MP-2736|P-4 due for opening on the 2.6.1941." The outer cover should bear only the address without any indication that there is a tender within.

Tenderers are at liberty to be present or send a representative at the opening of tenders at this office at 11-30 a.m. on the 2nd June, 1941.

The offers should reach the Chief Controller of Purchase (Munitions), Indian Stores Department, (Q. Section), 8, Esplanade East, Calcutta, not later than 31-5-1941.

(5132)

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held in the CONFERENCE HALL, ELECTRIC HOUSE, (where the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company, Limited, have kindly allowed the shareholders to meet) Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of June 1941, at 5 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon for the purpose of transacting the following business, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1940.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To re-elect Mr. J. M. B. Gibbons as a Director, he having been appointed as a Director under Article 123.
4. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of Members of the Company will be closed on Thursday, the 26th and Friday, the 27th June 1941.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1941.

By order of the Board of Directors,

P. V. R. IYER,
Joint Secretary.

The Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts will be posted to shareholders in the near future.

(5134)

Public Notices

WANTED

An **ASSISTANT SECRETARY** to the Industrial Research Utilization Committee who will also be an ex-officio Research Utilisation Officer. Pay Rs. 350—Rs. 700 per mensem according to experience and qualifications. The candidate must possess a sound knowledge of Industrial Science (Engineering, Physics and Chemistry) and experience in salesmanship essential. The candidates who may be required for interview will be expected to appear at the place fixed at their own expense.

The candidate selected will be expected to perform the following duties:

(a) To understand and explain the implications and selling quantities of new products evolved by the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research.
(b) To properly exhibit and explain these products to would-be investors in such ventures
(c) To assist generally the Secretary in the work of the Industrial Research Utilisation Committee.

Apply before the 15th of June, 1941 to T. S. Pillay Esquire, Department of Commerce, Government of India, Simla.

(5133)

NOTICE

Port Trust Bond Warrant No. BPT, 8507, dated 20th March '41, of 9 cases C. Ptd. Poplin arrived per s.s. "Sunkomaru" stored in "C. A. Alexander Dock" marked as below has been lost:—

D H
8834
8980 1|9
N C

Above Warrant was issued in the name of Yokohama Specie Bank and thereafter it was transferred on two other parties and finally to our name. We have applied for the duplicate to the Dock manager of B.P. Trust.

A. A. KARIM BROS., LTD.
26th May, 41.

(5126)

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
and Reduced.
Industrial Assurance Building
Opp. Churchgate Station, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th June 1941 to 26th June, 1941, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors.
J. C. SETALVAD,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1941.

(5127)

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 153 BALES (PANDHURNA) C.P. No. 2 COTTON.

Messrs. Menesse & Co., will sell by public auction on Thursday the 29th May, 1941, at 2-15 P.M. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange Room, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above mentioned damaged Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES BERAR (CAMBODIA) COTTON.

Messrs. Menesse & Co., will sell by public auction on Thursday the 29th May, 1941, at 2-15 P.M. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange Room, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above mentioned damaged Cotton.

MENESSE & CO.

TO-DAY
Matinee at 12-30 noon
BOMBAY TALKIES'
Leadership Production
Naya Sansar
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 p.m.
ROXY
Outside Curfew Limits

Export Advisory Council

GROUNDNUT AND LINSEED

Funds For The Relief Of Cultivators

The fourth meeting of the Export Advisory Council was held at Simla on May 14 and 15 under the chairmanship of Dewan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member. The Council discussed a variety of subjects relating to the export trade of India.

The Chairman in his opening speech acknowledged the assistance he had derived from the discussions in the Export Advisory Council and observed that they should all recognise the limitations arising from the war situation. It was possible that the commercial community would have to put up with more and more rigorous restrictions on trade but he hoped that they would all recognize the importance of allowing nothing to stand in the way of the common war effort. Any proposals for alleviating their difficulties could be discussed in the Council and would receive the most careful consideration from Government.

The Chairman next referred to the discussions at the previous meeting on the subject of the Ministry of Food's purchases of oilseeds in India. There was at that time some misunderstanding about the position of Messrs. Ralli Bros. "vis-a-vis" the Ministry. The facts were that Messrs. Ralli were not actually commission agents of the Ministry but were only one of the firms with whom the Ministry placed orders at the agreed minimum prices. These firms, which included some Indian business houses also, were able to purchase the seeds at a very low rate owing to the depressed condition of the market, but as soon as it was realized that an excessive margin of profit accrued to the shippers, the whole question was discussed with His Majesty's Government and arrangements were immediately instituted whereby the difference between the minimum price of £10 per ton and the prevailing market rates was to be recovered from the shippers and made over to the Government of India to be utilized in the interests of the producer.

An amount of £100,000 had already accrued on this account and the intention was to make allotments "pro rata" to the groundnut-growing provinces and States, on the distinct understanding that each province or State made an equal contribution to the Fund.

The Chairman added that it had not been found possible to pass on the amounts to the cultivator in cash but that other ways and means would be devised by which he would be benefited either directly or indirectly. It was gratifying to note that there had been an increase in groundnut prices in the last two months and, to some extent, this could be attributed to the arrangements described above.

The Chairman announced that His Majesty's Government had of their own accord offered to adopt a similar scheme in connection with their purchases of linseed in India. A contribution of £15,000 had already accrued to the Government of India in this account and the methods of utilising this amount were under consideration.

The Chairman then referred to the action taken by Government in regard to the wool situation. As regards white and yellow wool, an additional quantity of 20,000 bales had been allowed for export to the U. S. A. and quotas had been distributed to a large number of Liverpool shippers who stood in need of relief owing to the shortage of shipping space to Liverpool. The quotas had been made transferable in order to enable the smaller quota-holders to sell their wool through merchants who had established connections in the U. S. A. The Government of India's purchasing arrangements for black and grey wool had also been revised and the system of 'buying agents' had been dispensed with. Under the new arrangements, the mills themselves would arrange purchases of the wool required for use on Government contracts in accordance with basic prices which will be fixed by the Supply Department. The working of the arrangements was being carefully watched.

SHIPPING DIFFICULTIES.

The discussion then turned on the question of shipping difficulties. It was stated that under the existing arrangements shipping space for the U. K. was allotted to each shipper in proportion to his shipments in the pre-war years to the U. K. by each line. This system was satisfactory so far as the established shippers to the U. K. were concerned but it entirely shut out from the export trade all those who had made shipments to the U. K. by lines other than those now operating and also those whose trade in the pre-war years was with countries other than U. K. The Council considered that it would be desirable to adopt a more general policy which would give some relief to those shippers, who were now precluded from getting any shipping space. The Chairman suggested that the members should get into touch with their respective Associations and put forward proposals calculated to achieve at last a limited solution of the problem.

The discussion on the Gregory-Meek Report initiated at the last meeting was continued. It was mentioned that Government had definitely decided to appoint Indian Government Trade Commissioners in South America and Canada. Reference was also made to the fact that the position of India mica in the U. S. A. was seriously threatened by Brazilian mica and that the timely visit of Dr. Georgory and Sir David Meek had enabled the Government of India to appreciate certain factors in the situation and make necessary arrangements under Government auspices for the purchase and supply of large quantities of mica to the U. S. A. Government.

STANDARDISING MANUFACTURES

One of the important subjects discussed at the meeting was the question of standardisation of manufactured products. Dr. Gregory explained how during his visit to the U. S. A. he had heard complaints from several firms that successive shipments of any particular type of manufactured goods, especially cotton prints, received from Indian firms were not of uniform quality. This disclosed a serious position in view of Japanese competition and there was very little chance of expanding the market for consumer's goods unless the situation was remedied. The Government of India had already addressed the various commercial associations inviting their views on this point and it was suggested that the members of the Export Advisory Council might consider the question further and put forward concrete proposals for discussion at the next meeting. The Council was inclined to the view that some kind of organisation of exporters should be established which would be competent to inspect export goods and place a special mark on goods which passed the standardisation tests and that Government should accord their recognition and support to such a body.

Among other subjects discussed may be mentioned the question of greater consumption of short staple cotton in Indian mills. It was stated that the Supply Department was making every endeavour to alter the specifications for goods required by Government so as to facilitate the utilisation of short staple cotton, in their production.

The severe restrictions imposed by the Supply Department on exports of brass-ware were also referred to. It was explained that a shortage of non-ferrous metals was anticipated and that it was necessary to take every possible step to conserve supplies of such metals for Government purposes.

UNIQUE THRIFT SOCIETY

Established In Coorg By Youths

A thrift society—the first of its kind to be brought into existence—has been established in Coorg by boys and youths. Known as the Sanivarsanthe Rising Star Thrift Society, it was started on May 24, 1940 for encouraging thrift among the younger folk with a membership of 57 boys and youths of ages ranging from ten to twenty years. The total saving of this Society amounts to Rs. 271-3-7 (says the Chief Commissioner of Coorg in reviewing the report on the working of co-operative societies in Coorg for the year ended June 30, 1940).

"The Central Bank gave a free grant of Rs. 20 to augment the funds of this tiny institution. It is hoped that co-operators will come forward to form more societies of this type in other centres, are long, as thrift is the very foundation of co-operation"

Get Inoculated For Ashadhi Fair

The Ashadhi fair at Pandharpur will be held from June 30 to July 9, the principal day being July 5.

Arrangements have been made at all civil hospitals and dispensaries for the free inoculation against cholera of any intending pilgrim, who will be given a certificate of inoculation by the Medical Officer. This certificate should be carefully preserved and produced at Pandharpur and Alandi. Uninoculated persons may be prevented from entering those places during the fairs. Unless they produce inoculation certificates, they may have to submit to inoculation at Pandharpur, which may cause them some inconvenience.

It is proposed to have a close check this year if false certificates are detected action will be taken against persons producing them.

The proper type of certificate has been printed and copies will be supplied to medical practitioners by the Assistant Directors of Public Health, Poona, Belgaum and Ahmedabad on request. If the certificate cannot be given on this printed form, the name sex, age and address of the person inoculated, the date of inoculation, the source and batch number of vaccine, and the qualifications and address of the medical practitioner should be entered in the certificate.

Electoral Roll For Trade Union Constituencies

The Governor of Bombay has directed the Registrar of Trade Unions for the Province of Bombay, who is the Returning Officer for the Trade Union constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, to prepare fresh electoral rolls for the constituencies. The constituencies are as follows: Bombay City and Suburban Textile Unions; Ahmedabad Textile Unions; Railway Unions and Trade Unions of Seamen and Dockworkers.

The electoral rolls are to be based on membership of constituent trade unions, that is to say, unions which are recognised and certified by the Governor, exercising his individual judgment, to be such unions. Paragraph 18 of Part III of the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, gives the conditions which a trade union must satisfy before it can be deemed to be a recognised trade union. Trade unions which satisfy these conditions and are desirous of obtaining a certificate of recognition from His Excellency the Governor should make an application in the prescribed form to the Registrar of Trade Unions for the Province of Bombay so as to reach the Registrar not later than May 27, 1941. Copies of the prescribed form of application can be obtained from the office of the Registrar, Labour Office, Secretariat, Bombay.

For purposes of the new electoral rolls, it will also be necessary to review the position of unions which have already been granted certificates of recognition in 1936, with a view to seeing that they still continue to hold the necessary qualifications. The unions concerned should, therefore, produce before the Registrar, on or before May 27, 1941, evidence to show that they still continue to hold the necessary qualifications.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

ON THE AIR

MONDAY, MAY 26.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. V. D. Ambhaikar. 7-50 Allah Rakha. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Chanchal Kumari. Vocal music. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9-0 Gururao Deshpande. 9-30 Close down.

12-30 p.m. Devotional Music. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1-0 Instrumental Melodies 1-10 Garbas. 1-20 Mutual Understanding 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music.

5-0 p.m. To-morrow. 5-5 V. D. Ambhaikar. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 A. A. Vyas Gujarati Geet and Folk-song. 5-50 AIR Chorus Party. Bhajan. 6-0 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani 6-10 Chanchal Kumari. Vocal music. 6-30 Nana Ani Mani. (Marathi) 7-0 Ajnu Bal-Sahitya 7-15 Marathi Bhavgeet. 7-25 Local News and Announcements. 7-30 Tunes of the Town. 7-45 V. D. Ambhaikar 7-55 News in Marathi 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the Day. 8-30 Matters of Moment. Talk relayed from the B. B. C. 8-45 Sound-News (English). 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay. 10-0 Punjabi Geet. 10-10 Marathi Bhavgeet. 10-20 Thumri. 10-30 Kannada Bhajan.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Garlands for Gods. 8-15 Navsariwala 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Master Shridhar. Violin Recital. 8-55 Mira Bai Bhajan. 9-0 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1 12-57 Sindhi Duet 1-0 to 1-30 Musical Interlude. 1-30 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

5-0 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Bachubhai. Sarangi solo. 5-35 to 6-0 As in Bombay 1. 6-0 Alap on Sitar. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

7-30 p.m. Commercial News 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1 7-55 Gururao Deshpande. 8-25 to 9-0 As in Bombay 1. 9-0 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-15 Khayal in Duet. 9-30 Sebastian Vaz and His Dance Band 10-30 Hilda Flanders.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. Maqsood Anwar 5-15 Abdul Ghani. 5-30 Puria Dhanasri on the Clarionet. 5-40 Farhat Jahan Bibbo of Jaipur. 6-0 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani 6-10 Special Announcements. 6-15 R. R. Chowdhury. 6-30 Usman Khan. 6-50 Manohar. 7-0 Ghazal Aur Naat 7-15 On The Bookshelf. 7-30 Apni Apni Pasand. 8-0 Nai Duniya 2. 8-15 For Villagers Only. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay. 9-45 Afzal Husain. 10-0 Farhat Jahan Bibbo of Jaipur 10-15 R. R. Choudhury. 10-25 Maqsood Anwar. 10-35 Zohra Bai of Shahdara. Dholak ke Geet. 10-45 News in English.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. Dipti Bhattacharya. 5-10 Sitima Ghose. 5-25 Dipti Bhattacharya. 5-35 Jugol Chatterjee 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Jugal Chatterjee 6-0 News in English. 6-5 For the Rural and Industrial Areas. 7-0 Replies to Listeners' Letters By Loudspeaker. 7-20 Mastana Gama. 7-40 Binapani Mukerjee. 7-50 Monorama. 8-0 Matangir Jangal. 8-20 Binapani Mukerjee 1. 8-30 Monorama. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9-0 Ted Frangopoulo and His Blue Harmony Boys. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay. 10-0 Ted Frangopoulo and His Blue Harmony Boys.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

4-0 p.m. For Children (Tamil). 4-30 Tea Time Music. 5-0 R. K. Venkatarama Sastri. Violin 5-45 Jantra Sammelanam. 6-0 News in English. 6-5 Valli Tirumanam 6-40 What Happened has Happened. 7-0 Kalattarasu. 7-15 Commercial News. 7-20 News in Telugu. 7-25 News in Tamil. 7-50 As in Trichinopoly. 9-0 Everyday Inventions 9-10 Interlude. 9-15 Local News and Announcements. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay. 9-45 Topical Talk. Relayed from the B. B. C. 10-0 S. R. Venkatesan.

B. B. C. Programme

3-50 a.m. to 10-5, 25.53 m and 31.32 m., 4-25 p.m. to 8-30, 16.84 m. 4-25 to 10, 19.82 m.; 8-30 to 10 25.53 m. 16.25 London Calling. 16.30 News 16.45 Questions of the Hour. 17.00 Cesar Franck: Frank Laffite, Piano. 17-40 Religious Service. 17.45 Higang. 18.30 News: Major A. Murray. 18.45 Hogsnorton Calling—No. 5: Gillie Potter, Comedian (Variety Starlight). 19.00 Front Line Family Adventures of Br Family—Robinson in war-time London. 19.15 Br. Church Organs: Presented by T. W. Chalmers. 19.25 London Calling 19.30 News from Home: Howard Marshall. 19.45 Stones Cry Out—No. 4: Westminster Abbey. 20.00 Feature: Battle of Britain: Dramatisation of R. A. F. Feats between Aug. and Oct 31, 1940. 20.30 Talk on Br. Colonial Empire by. Sabine. 20.45 Eric Coates Music, B. B. C. Northern Orchestra. 21.00 Miscellany: Ulster Gazette. 21.30 News 21.45 Questions of Hour.

WHEAT CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Final Memorandum on the Wheat Crop of the Bombay Province (including Indian States) for the Season 1940-41:—

On an average of the five years ending 1938-39, the area under wheat in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented 6.2 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

(2) During the same period the ratio of irrigated wheat area to total wheat area in British Districts of the Bombay Province has averaged 11.9 per cent. The ratio this year is 11.5 per cent.

(3) The figures for the year under report (i.e. 1940-41) shown in this forecast, relate to the wheat crop sown in October and November 1940.

(Estimate up to 1st May 1941)

Total Area.—The latest reports show the total area under irrigated and unirrigated wheat as noted below:—

	Bombay Province. Acres.
British Districts	1,667,000
Indian States	350,000
Total	2,017,000

0.1 per cent above the final revised area of the last year but 7.4 per cent. below the average actual area during the preceding ten years.

Irrigated Area.—Out of the total area shown above 191,000 acres in the British Districts and 122,000 acres in the Indian States were grown under irrigation.

Comparative changes in the wheat area. The following table compares the finally revised area under wheat and the gross cropped area during the last five years and the preceding five decennia for the British Districts in the Bombay Province:—

(Figures in thousands of acres)

Year or period 1	Gross area cropped 2	Area under wheat Acres
Average of ten years ending:—	Acres	
1895-96	25,385	1,956
1905-06	22,201	1,266
1915-16	25,838	1,373
1925-26	27,120	1,370
1935-36	29,016	1,636
1935-36	29,373	1,691
1936-37	29,171	1,654
1937-38	29,684	1,831
1938-39	29,749	1,861
1939-40	29,414	1,685

Season.—The condition of the crop has already been described in detail in the previous forecast report issued in April last when harvesting was either in progress or nearly completed. There is no further information to add in the present report except that the crop has been harvested and threshed almost everywhere. The apparent increase in the outturn against Belgaum in Karnatak is due to the revised anna valuation now reported by the Collector of that District.

Outturn.—For the reasons noted under "Season" above, there is practically no change to report in the percentage estimates stated in the last forecast report with regard to the yield of the crop, and any changes, that may appear in the present report, either in the area or the estimated outturn of the crop, are the result of more complete or more accurate information since available, and not due to any changes in the seasonal conditions. From the latest information to hand the crop in Gujarat is estimated to return between 70 and 86 per cent of the normal in the south and between 46 and 75 per cent of the normal in the nothern areas of the division. In the Deccan the outturn of both irrigated and unirrigated wheat in the north may range between 15 and 83 per cent of the normal while in the south it may return between 58 and 88 per cent of the normal. In the Karnatak the crop is estimated to return the same outturn as was reported in the pevious report, viz. between 36 and 61 per cent of the normal. The outturn of the crop in Indian States should generally correspond to the yields likely to be secured in the neighbouring British tracts.

The total estimated outturn of the crop works out as shown below:—

	Bombay Province. Tons.
British Districts	292,000
Indian States	83,000
Total	375,000

5.1 and 13.5 per cent respectively below the estimated outturn of the finally revised area of last year and the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

Out of the total estimated outturn about 29.8 per cent may be credited to the British Districts and Indian States of Gujarat and the Western India States, some 46.8 per cent to the British Districts and Indian States in the Deccan and the remaining 23.4 per cent to the Karnatak (British districts and Indian States combined).

Prices.+These are ruling higher than at this time last year everywhere in the Province except at Godhra in Gujarat, Jalgaon in the Deccan, and Ratnagiri and Karwar in the Konkan where they are a little easier.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, May 24.

July	13.20
October	13.32
December	13.40
Middling Spot	13.61

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, May 24.

July	13.22
October	13.39
December	13.44
Middling Spot	12.97

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, May 24.

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	nil
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LONDON SILVER
London, May 24.

Silver market closed

LONDON GOLD
London, May 24.

Gold bars fine per oz. closed.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, May 24.

T. T. London on.—	
New York	4.02-1/2/4.03-1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.30/17.40
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

SECOND BATCH OF INDIAN EVACUEES FROM IRAQ

KARACHI, May 24.

Eighty-three women and 167 children, who formed the second batch of Indian evacuees to arrive here, had been evacuated from Habbaniya three weeks ago by plane to Basra. Most of the women were born in Iraq but married to Indian nationals.

They all condemned Rasnid Ali and his followers as "traitors". And declared that the majority of Iraqis were not in favour of the rebel leaders. They narrated their woeful experiences in trenches for seven days in Habbaniya aerodrome and their welcome evacuation by plane to Basra, where they said everything was quiet till they left the city last week.

A number of evacuees propose to stay in Karachi till they are able to return to their homes, while others are proceeding to various destinations in India. They are housed here in a pilgrims camp, where the Executive Officer of the Pilgrims Committee is arranging for their comforts.—A. P.

HAROON'S PLEA TO SIND HINDUS

KARACHI, May 25.

Strongly appealing to the Hindus of Sind not to be a party to the demand of Hindu Sabha of Sukkur to promote the Sukkur District Muslim League Conference convened at Sultankot during the middle of next month, Sir Abdulla Haroon, President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League in the course of a statement to the Press states:—

"In my opinion the demand of Sukkur Hindu Sabha is not only unjust for each community and party has legitimate rights to organise itself in a lawful manner, but also such requests directed against the Muslims' representative body antagonises them and widens the gulf between the Muslims and the Hindus. Therefore, the very motive behind their action, namely, the achievement of Hindu-Muslim unity is defeated right at the outset, as it creates a bitter feeling in Muslims against the Hindu leadership, which wishes to restrict the Muslim nation from organising itself.

"I appeal to the Hindus of Sind not to be party to this demand if they really wish to establish communal harmony."—A. P.

Uniform Braille Code For Blind

CALCUTTA, May 24.

In order to examine the question of introducing a uniform Braille Code (system of embossing which the blind read with fingers) in India, the Central Board of Education have, it is learnt, decided to appoint a small Committee of experts in the Education of the Blind.

Mr. S. C. Roy, a blind scholar of Calcutta University, has been selected as one of the members of the Committee.—A. P.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar Express	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur ...	8-45	18-15
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki ...	9-20	20-30
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	11-30	17-45
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Express	19-20	08-05
Allahabad Express	20-00	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21-45	12-00

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-06
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Kathiawar Mail	6-50	21-30
Frontier Mail	8-15 (Mon)	21-15 (Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	*9-15	15-35
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10-58	00-00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	19-05	8-45

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday.

MOTICHAND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL
An Appeal

Mr. D. D. Pinglay writes from Ahmednagar as follows:—

I crave the hospitality of your columns to write a few lines about the Motichand Gautamchand Agricultural School which was started at Puntamba in June 1938. The aim of the founder is to impart practical as well as theoretical training in agriculture to the youths of all castes and creeds. Mr. Vaidya, the secretary of the institution, had long been thinking of starting such an institution. India is predominantly an agricultural country. It is unfortunate, therefore, that the class of people depending for its maintenance on agriculture should be reduced to extreme poverty. It cannot be gainsaid that the poverty of the Indian peasantry is partly due to want of institutions giving scientific training in agriculture. Some years ago Mr. Vaidya came into contact with Mr. Motichand G. Shaha, the well-known building contractor of Bombay, but for whose generosity Mr. Vaidya's idea of starting an Agricultural School could not have materialised.

More than thirty thousand rupees has been invested in the school. At present about forty students are undergoing training at the school. The full course of training extends over a period of two years. Students passing the Final Examination are awarded a Diploma. The institution is recognised by Government. Besides agriculture, boys are taught Dairy work, Cattle-breeding, Poultry and Carpentry, etc... Freeships are granted to deserving students. The monthly fee per pupil is Rs. 7 including boarding charges. The training can be given so cheap because students can earn while they learn.

NEED FOR HELP.

This institution is in need of Rs. 10,000 for its full equipment. The well-being of the Indian ryot hinges entirely on improvement in methods of agriculture and the liquidation of his appalling illiteracy. As schools, like the one I am writing about, bid fair to accomplish both the objects, it is the first and foremost duty of the public to lend a helping hand to such institutions. The managers have started extensive cultivation of productive crops like sugar-cane and fruit trees with a view to making the institution self-supporting and they expect it to be so within a period of four or five years. Till then the yearly expenditure of nearly Rs. 6,000 must be met out of the Government grant and public funds. Mr. Motichand has donated more than Rs. 30,000 up till now. But in these days of economic stress, it is well nigh impossible for a single individual to finance for years together such an expensive institution. Therefore the Managemnt is compelled to appeal to the public for financial help.

PRAISE FOR INSTITUTION.

The following opinions of two eminent visitors to the institution will speak volumes for the efficiency of the staff and the success they have hitherto achieved by dint of their industry and devotion to a noble cause.

Mr. John H. Reisner, Dean of Agriculture, Nanking University, China, writes. "I was delighted especially with the very ardent enthusiasm of both students and teachers in the work being done. Nowhere so far in India have I encountered such interest and application in field work. The co-operative relationship with the Principal of the School is unique. If this school continues on present lines, I predict a great future for it. Schools like this are an honour to any country".

Mr. Morarji Desai, ex-Revenue Minister to the Government of Bombay, writes: "It is a very good effort and deserves all encouragement. There ought to be such schools in all Talukas, if agriculture is to be made more paying and attractives."

Allahabad Improvement Plans

ALLAHABAD, May 25.

New schemes for the improvement of Allahabad during the next quinquennium have been adopted at a meeting of the Allahabad Improvement Trust to be submitted to the Government for approval. The schemes include a provision for the housing of the poor also. The new schemes are estimated to cost Rs. 4,93,760.—A. P.

Mahmudabad At Bihar Sharif

PATNA, May 24.

The Raja of Mahmudabad has arrived here in connection with the recent communal riots in Bihar-Sharif.

The Raja will organise relief for the Muslim sufferers and contribute Rs. 2,000 for the same from his personal purse.—United Press.

Customs Revenue Rs. 4 1/2 Crores Higher In 1939-40

Increase Chiefly Due To Yield From Sugar Duty Drop In Receipts From Silk

In spite of war conditions there was an increase of more than Rs. 4½ crores in Customs duty collected in 1939-40, states the Review of Customs Administration in India for that year. The total gross collections on account of sea-customs duties amounted to Rs. 48,37,10,000 as against Rs. 43,72,70,000 in the previous year.

The total revenue from all customs duties and charges was Rs. 50,43,19,453, but from this has to be subtracted Rs. 1,99,96,593 in refunds and drawbacks. The expenditure on the administration amounted to Rs. 82,81,824.

The increase in revenue was due chiefly to larger collections under sugar, amounting to about Rs. 3½ crores. Other items which recorded increases were petroleum, kerosene and metals, while silk, cutlery, hardware and machinery recorded decreases.

At the ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi the most noticeable increases were in receipts from the duty on sugar, which rose by Rs. 1,23,92,000, Rs. 1,16,74,000 and Rs. 56,00,000 respectively. At Bombay the revenue from silk and articles made of silk fell from Rs. 2,30,68,000 to Rs. 1,79,78,000.

The year was, as a whole, an exceptionally busy one for the Customs Administration, to which, in the first six months of the war, the working of the export trade control restrictions was entrusted. The Customs Department also had to deal with many other miscellaneous duties arising out of the war.

ATTEMPTS TO EVADE DUTY

There were several cases of evasion of duty and attempts to defraud the revenues.

SILK SMUGGLERS FOILED

Having received information that silk piecegoods would be smuggled into Karachi from Las Bela State, a party of Preventive officers lay in wait on the road from the State. A car illuminated with small electric bulbs and decorated as a wedding car, with paper festoons, travelling at high speed, was stopped by the Customs officers. One of the occupants tried to remove a bundle containing silk. The silk and the car were seized and penal action was taken against the offenders.

There were eight seizures of dangerous drugs totalling about 18 seers of opium and about three seers of charas. No cocaine was seized.

Offences under the Merchandise Marks Act showed a decrease at all the ports. Several consignments of woollen piecegoods from Japan were found not to have been stamped with yardage. In some cases the pieces were found to be stamped with the description "All wool". On test they were found to be composed of cotton and wool. The consignments were allowed to be cleared on payment of penalty and after correction of the marking.

INDIAN JAIL AUTHORITIES ARE TOO WOODEN

(Continued from Page 10).

who used to visit the jail. They agreed with me that those who were responsible for these arrangements lacked in imagination and did not think it necessary to consider that women may require different arrangements from men. They told me that they had brought these things to the notice of the authorities concerned, time and again, but to no purpose.

TOO WOODEN.

The authorities seem to be too wooden to make the slightest change in the existing conditions even when they know that such a change is necessary.

The need for better lighting was brought to their notice some time back. There is at present only one light for one long barrack. During the winter months, i.e. December, January and February, it used to get dark by six o'clock and the political prisoners, who wished to read or do some other work from 6 to 9 after they were shut in, found it difficult to do so owing to insufficient light. They requested the authorities to put in one more light in the barrack, but nothing was done till the time I left.

FOOD COMPLAINTS.

Much agitation has been going on over the food question in various jails. I need not, therefore, say anything more in that connection except that the general protest against food is perfectly justified. If the political prisoners are served with such food, I wonder with what rotten food the ordinary criminals have to put up. They have not the courage to complain about such things and, therefore, anything is considered good enough for them so long as they do not lose their weight! ! Apart from the contractor supplying bad material there is lack of proper supervision over cooking also. Very often articles of food are badly cooked. There is no variety and the way the food is brought and meant to be served is also far from satisfactory.

Penal reformers all over the world are anxious to turn prisons into reformatories where efforts are to be made to convert criminals into civilised human beings and as such respectable members of Society.

Prisons in this country unfortunately work the other way. Instead of teaching good habits, the prisoners, whether political or non-political, are forced into ways of life which can hardly be called civilised.

Forty Houses Gutted

NANDYAL, May 24.

About forty houses were destroyed by a fire which broke out in Gandavaram, a village near Nandyal. A number of people have been rendered homeless and heavy damage to property has been caused.

Incendiarism is suspected as it is stated that there has been a long standing dispute between two parties in the village. Twenty-seven persons belonging to both parties have been arrested in this connection and remanded to custody. A strong police force is stationed at the village as a precautionary measure to prevent any incidents.—A. P.

MOVE TO END SALES TAX DISPUTE

Businessmen's Chief Meets Punjab Minister

SIMLA, May 25.

The negotiations between Sir Manoharlal, Punjab Minister, and Mr. Biharilal Channa of the Beopar Mandal in regard to the Punjab Sales Tax Act concluded this morning. Mr. Channa, after the negotiations told the Press that he would send some suggestions to Sir Manoharlal this afternoon in his individual capacity.

During their conversations yesterday and to-day, discussions are believed to have centered round the question of rules to be framed under the act. Suggestions are believed to have been made to simplify the procedure relating to accounts and to other matters with a view to cause the least amount of hardship to the traders. These suggestions will now be taken into consideration by the Government.

Mr. Channa is expected to make a report to his Working Committee on the result of his talks with Sir Manoharlal.—A. P.

A.-I. MAJLIS-I-AHRAR 'DICTATOR' EXTERNED

PESHAWAR, May 24.

Naster Taj-ud-Din of Ludhiana, 'Dictator' of the All-India Majlis-i-Ahrar, who arrived in Peshawar this morning, was served with an externment order by the Frontier Government directing him not to enter the Province, for a period of one year.

Qazi Shams-ud-Din Hazarvi was also served with a similar order. Both will be escorted to Attock to be put across the Indus.—A. P.

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Late Mr. S. Iyengar's Solution Of Communal Problem

The following are extracts from the late Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar's scheme for solving the Hindu-Muslim Problem:—

The Government at the provinces and at the centre should therefore be wholly national governments composed of men who are reasonably military-minded. Having regard to the very large area of communal differences in the country, in every province as well as at the centre, subject to the especial representation of important minorities, "Hindu and Muslim ministers should be equal in number in the executive Governments of India and of the provinces." We have had enough of the rule of the majority in the West. It has only occasionally been true; often it has been a rule of minority. The Hindu in the Punjab, the Frontier, Bengal and Sind or the Muslim in Bombay, Madras, United Provinces and Bihar, for instance, will have the feeling that he is effectively sharing in the administration of the country only if Hindus and Muslims are equal in number in the Cabinet apart from the extra membership that may be given to any other minority community in any province or at the centre. This is the only permanent solution which will compel the two communities to trust one another and to acquire the sense of complete racial and national identity. No amount of tinkering with representation in the legislatures or electorates or other arrangements will help to destroy the deep-seated canker in our life. This equal representation in every executive Government, will give ample confidence to the respective communities throughout India whether in respect of representation in the services or in connection with political or administrative measures. Of course the Hindu Ministers must be selected by the Hindu members of the legislature and the Muslim ministers must be selected by the Muslim members of the legislatures. I certainly favour joint electorates and this scheme will function most satisfactorily with the system of joint electorates. But experience has shown the intensity of communal feelings in joint electorates also. Whether the electorates be joint or separate, the sharing of power equally in the executive Governments of every part of the country by the two communities is the one indispensible requisite for complete national consolidation. What is to happen when this equality in representation creates a deadlock is not a matter which requires an anxious discussion. The cabinet will be hammered into unity as it will be jointly responsible and there will be an extra number of members of the minority communities to give the casting vote. Muslims are apparently anxious that they should have equal representation at least in the Central Legislature. This is not a vital matter when once the cabinet is formed on national lines and with equal representation for both the major communities. All the entanglements and confusing proposals are due to our fondness for the system of party politics which should be discarded. The Cabinet is to be removable only on an express vote of no-confidence against the Cabinet as a whole by two-thirds majority of the Legislature. The two-thirds majority must be of Hindus and Muslims taken separately.

ESSENTIAL SAFEGUARDS

The religion, language, and personal law of each community should be safeguarded by a Paramount constitutional check enabling the majority of Members representing that community in the legislature placing a veto upon any legislative or other measure affecting it. A similar veto must be provided against any measure designed or calculated to affect adversely the economic well-being of any community especially. Lastly an adequate communal representation in the services must be agreed to as a practical measure of justice in administration and in the distribution of patronage. The simpler the solution the wider and more lasting will be the trust and satisfaction enjoyed by both the communities.

The rule of equality in the executive Government is the one canon which will solve many of the difficulties in the present and all the difficulties of the future. I do not believe in the efficacy of percentages of communal representation in the legislature which may keep the sore open or give rise to ever-recurring points of dispute. Whether the electorate should be joint or separate or what should be the representation of each community in the legislature central or provincial appears to be unessential and their value is largely historical. They are not essential to the satisfactory safeguarding of the rights and interests of the respective communities either of the provinces or at the centre on the basis of the scheme outlined above.

JOINT RULE NEEDED

What the Hindus and Muslims want to-day is that they should be compelled to forget that they are two separate peoples and enabled to trust each other in the Government of the country. For this purpose neither the Pakistan scheme nor the scheme of weightage or artificially enlarged representation will serve. What the Muslim wants is an equal share in the actual Government of the provinces in which his community is in a minority. What the Hindu wants is an equal share in the actual administration of the provinces in which his community is in a minority. No scheme should be set up which would perpetuate communal differences or bring about civil war. Both the major communities are together entitled to rule India. It is only by their joint and equal rule the sense of common nationality and of undivided patriotism will develop. To-day partly for want of a scope and largely owing to our outworn philosophy we are helpless and divided. If Hindus and Muslims cannot trust one another for the purpose of joint rule and if each has any 'aviere pensee' that each can rule or outwit the other there, is no salvation for us. And democracy on the basis of a national Government will be the soundest of democracies and will prevent not only dictatorships but will canalise national endeavour solely for the benefit of the country.

WANTED A NEW ORGANISATION.

At this moment, with the foregoing aims in view a political organisation of a national character is absolutely essential. It should seduously uphold the spirit of non-party patriotism and should consist of an equal number of Muslims and Hindus. Any Hindu is entitled to be a member only if he brings a Muslim in and a Muslim is entitled to be a member only if he brings a Hindu in. It should steer clear equally of Congress leadership and policies and of the Muslim league and Hindu Sabha leaderships and policies. It should devote itself exclusively to securing the establishment of national Governments at the centre and in the provinces outlined as above unhampered by the ambitions of Congressmen who want to be ministers at all costs by the rule of majority and by the idealogies of Muslim leaguers who want to create Islamic States and who do not acknowledge undivided allegiance to India.

An entirely new organization is of the utmost urgency, if men of good will among the two communities are determined to cut a new path along which Indians generally may travel. Such an organization will embody a new type of patriotism determined to discard old party allegiances and to bring into existence an altogether new bond of union.

AN EQUITABLE SOLUTION.

What have the Muslims to fear in a system where the Muslim ministers cannot be removed except by a two-thirds majority of the Muslim members of the legislature, where the powers of the legislature do not extend to passing of laws by a majority which affect adversely the interest of any community especially its language or religion or personal law, where the Government by Muslim is joint and equal all over India with the Government by Hindu and where adequate communal representation in services is guaranteed. And what has the Hindu to fear in a system where he rules equally and jointly with Muslim in all the provinces and at the centre and where every military unit must be composed of equal members of Hindus and Muslims and where Muslim communalism deserts the barren sands of extraterritorial allegiance and mingles with the Hindu on the basis of a secular non-party patriotism and leadership that do not seek to revive old and effete religious creeds but are only devoted to founding a stable polity and free India. The Muslim community in India must feel that its title to rule India in equal measure with the Hindu community is established. And the Hindu community must feel that any adjustments that are made to secure that object do not perpetuate distinctions that must be obliterated or are only starting points for fresh strife. When once this is achieved the rest does not matter.

COWARDS HAVE NO PLACE IN A FREE INDIA

B. P. C. C. President Urges Citizens To Shed Fear Of Goondas

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Unfurling the National Flag at the Congress House to-day, Mr. Dalrajlal B. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C. deplored the recrudescence of communal trouble in the city and said that the prime need of the hour was the undertaking of steps for allying panic among the citizens. The Congress was expected to do its bit in this matter. It was the duty of every member of the Peace Brigade, as also of every primary member of the Congress to strive his utmost in removing the atmosphere of tension by contacting the Hindus and Muslims alike in every ward and impressing on them the need for restoring peaceful relations.

NEED FOR SHEDDING FEAR

The last flag salutation ceremony said Mr. Desai, had been held at a time when the peaceful atmosphere of the city had been disturbed by communal tension. The citizens never thought that within such a short time of the restoration of peace and order, the city would relapse into another phase of communal orgy.

It was a matter of shame, said the speaker, that some of the citizens showed rank cowardice and fled out of fear of goondas. Mahatma Gandhi urged every citizen to be brave. He had always been emphasising that there was no place for cowards in a free India. At the present juncture, it was the duty of the Congress to carry on propaganda in every ward, urging the citizens to shed fear.

It was a matter for grief, said Mr. Desai, that the sons of India should fight among themselves at this critical period instead of standing shoulder to shoulder in the fight for freedom. It was time that India copied the example of China which stood as one man to fight the freedom's battle. He urged the Hindus, Muslims and members of other religions to merge their differences and unite under the Nation's banner.

Win The War Rupee Fund

Now that it is resolved to close this Fund on the 25th of next month, when the envelope containing the winning numbers will be opened in the Town Hall or C. J. Hall by one of Bombay's prominent personages, the ladies running this Fund are kept busy giving out books and tickets every minute. By putting off time, you may be missing your chance of winning not only one, but perhaps two or three prizes, and remember the Goddess of Luck is sure to be looking down on all and sundry, and who knows who will catch her eye?

It is up to all of us to support the hard-working ladies who have toiled to achieve the sum the first thought of—they are to be congratulated on their achievement, and the few books remaining should be snatched up by the Man in the Street—or wherever he happens to be.

At the present moment, Rs. 10,000 or even Rs. 5,000 would come in very handy, and I have got all sorts of plans made about the spending of the same.

The Slogan GO TO IT refers to the Central Bank, where the tickets are obatinable.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

The following is a further list of monthly subscriptions which have been kindly diverted to the "Win the War" Rupee Fund:—

Rs. 630, Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Rs. 500, Collection from Christ Church High School, Byculla, Rs. 430, Staff of Ralli Bros., Rs. 411, Proceeds of Concert, Mrs. Khorshed Mulla's School, Rs. 370, Mrs. Bhagwandas Ramji, Rs. 306-10-0, Staff of the Imperial Bank, Rs. 272-3-0, Madame Hilde Holger's Dance Recital, Rs. 260, The East and West Club (Mrs. Khambata), Rs. 150, Mr. J. M. B. Gibbings, Rs. 136, Wolverhampton Works Co., Ltd., Rs. 125, Messrs. Patel Ghanashundas and Co., Rs. 100, Mr. M. C. Ghia, Mr. Amersey Dadoder, Shri Mahajan Association Ltd., Rs. 90, New Zealand Insurance Society, Rs. 88, Messrs. Triangular Motors Ltd., Rs. 85, Mr. F. G. S. Collins, Rs. 75, Triton Insurance Company, Rs. 51, Staff of Banking and Issue Department, Reserve Bank, Rs. 50, Mr. Firose Jehangir, Mrs. B. C. Jallundwala, Mrs. R. D. Adenwala, Rs. 40, Staff of Home Department, (per Mr. Sladen), Rs. 30, Mr. R. N. R. Nazir, Rs. 25, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, Dr. J. H. L. Batliwala, Mr. J. D. Boyle, Rs. 20, Mr. W. G. H. Templeton, Rs. 16, Mr. C. B. Cockaine, Rs. 15, Mrs. C. R. Bird, Miss De C. Rennick, Rewa State, Rs. 10, Mr. E. D. Patel, Mr. E. Gelles, Rs. 5, Mr. K. D. Kazi, Mr. P. A. Reporter, Khan Sahib B. B. Unwala, Rs. 3, Mr. A. Dyer.

A telegram drawing the attention of H. E. the Governor of U. P. to the scarcity of water supply in Lucknow has been sent on behalf of the Citizen's Welfare League, Lucknow.

Hindu Women's Rights

Demand For Thorough Revision Of Existing Law

The opinion of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council on the questionnaire prepared by the Rau Committee of the Government of India regarding Hindu Women's rights, has been forwarded to the Chairman of the Committee.

The Council feels that the scope of the inquiry entrusted to the Rau Committee is very restricted. In the opinion of the Council the time has now come when a thorough revision of the entire Hindu Law with particular reference to women's rights should be undertaken, as piecemeal legislation is likely to cause more confusion, uncertainty of law and increase of litigation, and will not help in achieving the real objective of the reforms, which is, to improve the status of Hindu Women. Therefore, the Council urges the Committee to recommend to the Government that in the interest of Hindu Women in India, the whole question of revising the Hindu Law as administered to-day should be undertaken at an early date.

URGENT NEED FOR LEGISLATION

The following are among the views expressed by the Council in answer to the questionnaire:—

The Centre should legislate at once (with respect to property other than agricultural land) and bring the law into force at once throughout British India, leaving it to the provinces to do whatever they think fit with respect to agricultural land.

On the death of a Hindu the property should be divided in the following manner, subject to adequate provision for maintenance to indigent mother, father's mother and sister:—1/3 part of the property should go to the widow, and the rest be equally divided amongst the children and the heirs of predeceased sons (daughters-in-law, and the predeceased son's children getting the share which if the son living would have got and to be distributed among them according to the principle stated above). In the absence of children or children's heirs the widow should get the whole of the property.

SHARE OF ADOPTED SON

There should not be any distinction between a natural son and an adopted son, and the existence of an adopted son should not make any difference in the share which a widow gets. The adopted son should get what a natural son should have got.

The practice of Dasis—concubines—should not be encouraged and Dasiputra should not get any share in the putative father's property.

CHILDREN OF INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES

Anuloma, Pratiloma and inter-caste marriages should be considered valid marriages and the children of such marriages should get their shares as stated above.

The principle of monogamy should be strictly enforced and the senior widow should be considered as entitled to the whole of the share—the share being the one given to a widow as above.

Every heir should get absolute estate, so on the death of an heir, his heirs would automatically get the said share, and therefore there is no necessity of a special provision.

Every person should enjoy his or her property rights in an absolute manner and not in a limited capacity.

In a joint family upon the death of a co-parcener his share in the joint family property should go to the widow, such share being calculated as if there was a partition during his life time.

It is imperative that the right to dispose off separate property by a Hindu should be restricted, as it is found that the unrestricted right has led to abuse of depriving widow and children of their share, which they would have otherwise got and are left stranded, by making a provision either that he cannot dispose off more than a certain portion of his property according to the Law or make provision for adequate maintenance according to the English Act viz. Inheritance (Family Provision Act) Act, 1938.

The second marriage should not only be declared 'null' and 'void' but the parties to such marriage and persons solemnizing such marriages should be penalized.

'NULL' AND 'VOID' MARRIAGES

A marriage of a husband should be declared 'null' and 'void' on the following grounds:—

(1) When the husband was impotent at the time of marriage.

(2) When the husband was at the time of marriage suffering from leprosy or any other incurable loathsome disease.

(3) When the husband at the time of marriage was an incurable lunatic.

(4) He was at the time of marriage a congenital idiot.

(5) When husband marries a second time in life time of the first wife the second marriage should be declared 'null' and 'void'.

(6) When the marriage was brought about by force or fraud.

Similarly the marriage of a wife should be declared 'null' and 'void' in the following circumstances:

(a) That the wife was suffering from leprosy or other incurable loathsome disease.

(b) That at the time of marriage was an incurable lunatic.

(c) That at the time of marriage was a congenital idiot.

(d) That she had at the time of her marriage a former husband living and the marriage with such former husband was then in force.

(e) That the marriage was brought about by force or fraud.

JUDICIAL SEPARATION

A wife may ask for "separate residence and maintenance" on any one of the following grounds:

(1) When the husband is impotent.

(2) When the husband commits adultery.

(3) When the husband is guilty of rape.

(4) When the husband is in the habit of committing unnatural offence.

(5) When the husband is suffering from leprosy or any other incurable loathsome disease.

(6) When the husband is addicted to the use of intoxicants and thereby is unable to fulfil the marital obligations.

(7) When the husband is an idiot.

(8) When the husband is an incurable lunatic.

(9) When the husband is guilty of cruelty.

(10) When the husband is guilty of desertion.

(11) When the husband has become a recluse.

(12) When the husband has ceased to cohabit w his wife for more than three years or more on account of incompatibility of temperament.

Similarly a husband may file a suit for judicial separation on any one of the grounds mentioned below:—

(1) When the parties have ceased to cohabit as husband and wife for 3 years or more on account of incompatibility of temperament.

(2) When the wife commits adultery.

(3) When the wife was pregnant at the time of marriage by a person other than her husband, and the fact was not known at the time of marriage or if he was a minor at the time of his marriage.

(4) When the wife is suffering from leprosy or any other loathsome disease.

(5) Is an idiot.

(6) Is an incurable lunatic.

(7) Wife has become a nun.

DIVORCE.

A provision for 'divorce' on the grounds (except 12 for wife and 1 for the husband) on which judicial separation is asked for should also be made.

There should be a 'Domestic Court' The proceedings should be 'in camera' and should not be published without the consent of the parties as in the absence of such provisions parties would not come for relief before the Court for fear of undesirable publicity and social odium.

A provision should be made that she should get either maintenance or 1/3 of the property whichever is better from the woman's point and view.

Vishveshvaranand Vedic Institute Society

(From A Correspondent.)

LAHORE, May 23.

Rai Bahadur Mul Raj, M.A., P.R.S., and Prof. Dewan Anand Kumar, M.A., Bar-at-Law, have been appointed President and Secretary, respectively, of the newly-elected Executive Board which, (besides them) is constituted of their Highnesses the Maharajas of Tehri, Idar, Shahpura and the Maharaj Shri Ajit Singh of Jodhpur, Mahatma Narayan Swamiji, Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviyaji, Goswami Ganesh Dattaji, Dr. Sir Gokal Chand Narang, Raja Sir Dayakrishan Kaul, Mahashaya Krishan, Seth Ram Dhan Das Jhajharia, Dr. Kedar Nath, Dr. Prem Nath, Pt. Thakur Datta Multani, Prof. Gian Chand Bhatia and Shri Vishva Bandhu Shastri.

Shamla Club Carry Trophy For Fourth Time

ALEXANDRA HIGH SCHOOL "B" BEATEN IN FINAL OF OBAIDULLAH HOCKEY

BHOPAL, May 25.

Shamla Club, Bhopal, thrice winners of the Obaidullah Khan Gold Cup Hockey Trophy, annexed it for the fourth time this evening by defeating another local team, Alexandra High School "B" in the final by one goal to nil.

The total gross receipts of the tournament have been earmarked for the War Fund.

HOLDERS SPRING SURPRISE

After having held Shamla Club, Bhopal (consisting of many players from the Bhopal Wanderers team), twice to a goalless draw in the semi-final of the All-India Obaidullah Khan Gold Cup Hockey Tournament, Khalsa College, Amritsar, the holders sprang a surprise by suddenly withdrawing from the tournament. The reason for their withdrawal is stated to be alleged difference of opinion with the Tournament Committee on the question of the tieme fixed for the second replay of the drawn semi-final. The time was fixed by the Committee for this morning as they were anxious to finish the final the same evening, the tournament having already dragged on very much beyond schedule and further extension, it is stated, was destined to cause general inconvenience. The final itself had to be postponed by a day on account of the drawn games. Shamla Club, it is stated, agreed to play at the appointed time but Khalsa College, it is alleged, objected as they wanted to rest. The Committee, it is learnt, felt compelled under the circumstances to award Shamla Club a walk-over into the final as their opponents did not turn up at the fixed time for the semi-final replay.

Shamla Club met Alexandra High School "B", Bhopal, in the final this evening.—A. P.

First Big Cricket Match At Lords

LONDON, May 24.

The season's first important cricket match played to-day at Lords attracted 5,000, when Pelhamwarners XI beat the British Empire XI after a thrilling finish by three runs. The Empire were all out for 142. Nichols, one of the eight testmen in the match captured four wickets for 24 runs and later was the top scorer with 55 runs for Warners XI, which won with the last hit of the match, taking a total of 145 runs. Raysmith took 7 wickets for 69 runs.—Reuter.

Indian Cotton For American Mills

RECORD PURCHASES IN FIRST QUARTER OF 1940

Importance Of Short Staples

Although the United States is the world's leading producer of cotton, it does not grow the rough, white, short-staple cotton—of which she obtains large supplies from India—used for manufacturing cotton and mixed cotton-wool blankets.

Some American cotton is used for the manufacture of cotton blankets, but it is admitted to be not as suitable for this particular purpose as the imported Indian cotton. Moreover, American cotton, unlike the rough short-staple cotton, does not mix with wool, and therefore does not lend itself to the manufacture of cotton-wool blankets which are popular in those parts of the United States where the temperate climate precludes the use of all-wool blankets. Indian cotton is also used to a comparatively small extent as padding in clothing.

The important qualities of short-staple cotton imported into the U.S.A. are its roughness, cleanliness and whiteness. Until recently, China, especially North China, and India were the two main sources of supply. The Far Eastern hostilities, however, have led to the practical elimination of China as a source of supply since the Japanese have maintained an embargo on exports of Chinese cotton of any type to countries other than Japan. This has considerably improved the position of Indian short-staple cotton in the United States. Although during 1939 American imports of short-staple cotton from India were not much above the 1938 and considerably below the 1937 figures, this was largely due to the fact that the American mills had stocked up on Chinese cotton during the previous years in anticipation of difficulties. By the first part of 1940 these stocks were becoming depleted and prospects for Indian cotton were bright.

Indian exports of short-staple cotton to the United States during the first quarter of 1940 fulfilled these expectations. India accounted for over 19 million of the approximately 21 million pounds of short-staple cotton imported during this period—more than four times the amount imported from India during the corresponding quarter of 1939. Furthermore, the value of the cotton imported from India during the first quarter of 1940 practically equalled the value of cotton imports from India during the entire year of 1939.

China cotton is preferred to Indian cotton because it is cleaner, whiter and rougher. This explains why Calcutta cotton, which approximates more closely the China cotton than Karachi cotton does, commands normally about 25 per cent higher prices and in the spring of 1940 fetched as much as 100 per cent. higher prices than Karachi cotton. Although it is understood that little can be done to change the quality of roughness which is due to natural climatic and geographical conditions, if somehow Karachi and even Calcutta cotton could be improved and sent to U.S.A. cleaner and whiter, they would both command higher prices.

TOO MUCH LEAF

The opinion has been expressed in U.S.A. that since the Indian cotton bloom is clean to start with, the fact that the Indian staple, especially Karachi cotton, contains too much leaf is due to the technique used in picking rather than to any inherent quality in the Indian cotton plant. Another point in this connection which has drawn unfavourable comment is the careless Indian method of handling the cotton, e.g., putting it into old bags which is unsatisfactory in that it also makes for a dirtier cotton.

The European war has had comparatively little direct effect on American imports of raw cotton from India. The larger imports in 1940 are due to the increased demand resulting from the U.S.A. defence programme and to the dearth of supplies from China resulting from the Far Eastern war. These factors are also responsible for the comparatively high prices ruling for Indian cotton. In general, prices of Indian raw cotton have followed the normal price trend—increase in the last third of 1939 followed by a decline in 1940—and only to the extent that the European war has been a major factor in determining general price trends has it had an appreciable effect on Indian cotton prices.

Because American importers of Indian raw cotton sell to consumers rather than to brokers or to each other, there does not exist an exchange in the United States similar to the Liverpool or the former Hamburg exchanges. Prices are determined basically in India, particularly Calcutta, with the addition of freight and insurance charges and fumigation costs and they are not published in the United States as in the case of most other commodities.

Efforts, however, are being made, according to recent newspaper reports, to duplicate in the United States the short-staple cotton usually imported from China and India. Dr. Simon Williams, research technologist of the University of Texas, reported the production of "a harsh, springy Texas cotton which is of considerable interest." The technique used, however, was of a laboratory nature and it is too early to comment on its possibilities.

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Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 30, 1997
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 28, 1360
Parsi: Adar 24, 1310
Hightide: —; 12-32
Lowtide: 5-44; 18-25
Sunrise: 6h. 2m
Sunset: 7h. 10m.

Domestic Occurrence

UTHAMNA CEREMONY

IRANI:—Rashid Khodadad of Poona passed away, in Bombay on 24th peacefully at 1-45 p.m., after long illness patiently borne. Deeply mourned by relatives and friends Uthamna to-day at his residence at Sanagogue Street, Poona (Camp.)

V. M. FREE DISPENSARY.—At the Vurjeevandass Madowdass Charitable Dispensary at Sion during the month of April 1941 the total number of patients treated was 681 among them the number of new admissions was 194.

SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA—Lecture on "Behaviour and Rescue" by Mr. F. Kup, in the air-conditioned Conference Hall Electric House, at 6 p.m. (instead of 6-15 p.m. as originally notified) to-day (Monday) Open to A.R.P. Wardens and others interested in Civil Defence.

QADERIA HIGH SCHOOL BURHANPUR.—The percentage in the results produced by the above institution in the public examinations held by the Government education Department in 1940-1941, is as under:—
(1) Matric 100 per cent (2) J. J. School of Art Drawing Examination 10 per cent (3) Molvi 100 per cent. (4) Molvi Alim 100 per cent. (5) Urdu Primary Certificate Examination 95 per cent.
The School will reopen after summer vacation on 28th June 1941.

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AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"40,000 Horsemen". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Bank Dick" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Footsteps in the Dark". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"So Ends Our Night". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"La Conga Nights". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Narad-Naradi". Daily at 4 p.m. only.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
PALACE—"City for Conquest". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 4 p.m. only
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 4 p.m. only.
HINDMATA—"Puja". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Toofan Mail". Daily at 1-30 and 4 p.m.
CENTRAL "Shejari". Daily at 4 p.m only.
CHITRA—"Prabhat". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.—In honour of Dr S. K. Muranjan on his being awarded the degree of Doctor of Science by the London University a reception under the auspices of the above Association, will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-0 p.m. in the Association Rooms, Wadia Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

DASTUR BODE'S LECTURE—Under the auspices of the Mazdaznan Association of Bombay a public lecture will be delivered to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Influence of Mazdaznan at the Beginning of New Cycles and Dispensations" at the Industrial Insurance Building, opp. Church Gate Station.

S. N. D. T. INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY. RESULTS: "The results of the Shreemati Nathibai Damodher Thackersey Indian Women's University Examinations will be declared at 12-0 noon in the University Office to-day (Monday).

"SARVDESHIK SATYASAMAJ SAMMELAN.

The fourth annual sessions of the Sarvdeshik Satyasamaj Sammelan and the Conference of all religions will be held in Barsi Town (Dist. Sholapur) on the 31st May and the 1st June 1941. The session will be held under the presidentship of Ranee J. Lalita Devi Ji. (Ranee of Gopalpet State.)
The Conference of all religions will be held under the presidentship of Pandit Sunder Lal of Allahabad.

HOLIDAY CAMP FOR POOR CHILDREN.

The Ismaili Students' Education Society started six years back had several Holiday Camps during the last four years, and two of them were patronized by His Highness the Agakhan contributing Rs 2,500 each time. Dr. Mrs. Goolbanubai Mohomedhusein Hasham Premji has donated Rs. 1,400 for taking 68 children, as recommended by the doctors, to this year's Camp
The 5th Holiday Camp has begun from 23rd May, and will continue till 2nd June, 1941 at Jessawalla's Compound, near Theosophical Colony, Juhu, facing the sea. It has been decided to take 68 children out of 500 children, who applied for the same. The Camp will be guided and supervised by Mrs. Izzatkhanumbai I. S. Haji.

MONSOON ADVANCES ALONG MALABAR-KANARA COAST

Heavy Rain In 48 Hours Along Malabar Coast And S. E. Bengal?

POONA, May 25.
The advance of the monsoon along the Malabar-Kanara coast has been maintained. Rainfall has been widespread in Malabar and has occurred at a few stations in Bengal, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, and South Konkan.
The chief amounts of rainfal are:—Cox's Bazar and Calicut one and half inches; Barisal three-quarters; Shillong, Mangalore and Cochin half; Jalpaiguri and Trivandrum a quarter
Forecast until 26th evening:—Rainfall will be widespread in Malabar, the Konkan and South-East Bengal and local in West Deccan and Mysore. A few falls are also likely in East Deccan, South-East Madras, North Madras Coast, North and South-West Bengal.
Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely along the Malabar Coast and South-East Bengal, during the next 48 hours.—A. P.

Rajadhyaksha Foreign Education Society

Applications for Loan-scholarships from persons belonging to the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Community desirous of proceeding for higher education to a foreign country are invited upto 30th June, 1941, by The Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha, G. S. B. Foreign Education Society, Bombay, who have at their disposal a sum of Rs. 5,000 for being distributed in one or more loan-scholarships. The Society, however, reserves itself the right not to award any scholarship, if there be no improvement in the political situation in Europea by July/August next. Forms of application and copies of extracts of rules of the award of the loan-scholarships may be had from the Hon. Secretaries of the Society at 'Garden Reach', Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, 6.

EDUCATION FUND IN MEMORY OF NIZAM'S MOTHER

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 24.
The creation of an educational fund with Rs. 2,00,000 to perpetuate the memory of H. E. H. the Nizam's mother, 40th day ceremony of whose death is being observed to-day, has been announced. Educational scholarships will be awarded from the interest of this amount to boys and girls, irrespective of religion or caste. A committee has been constituted to manage the fund, which includes Dewan Bahadur Aravamudu Iyengar and two others.—United Press.

MR. YASH PAL.

Yash Who Organised Youth Is Now In Jail

Mr. Yash was born in 1919 during the Martial Law days. He was keenly interested in politics from his very childhood. When he was only 10 years old he organized the Bal Bharat Sabha in order to inculcate the spirit of nationalism in children. This Sabha was declared unlawful afterwards, and Mr. Yash was arrested. In addition to this two more cases were started against him. He was bailed out on Rs. 36,000. On general amnesty the cases against him were withdrawn. He is a sincere admirer and true follower of Mahatma. He has been wearing Khadi since his very childhood He has deep sympathy for the poor and the labourers of the world.

In 1930 when he was only 11 years of age, a public meeting was held to welcome Pandit Malaviya. The rush was so great that nobody could control the gathering. Then Mr. Yash stood up and as if by a magic wand brought the whole essembly under control.

Mr. Yash is an orator, story writer in Hindi, journalist, and the managing editor of the Hindi "Milap". He began his literary career in 1936 when he was only 17 and a student of the first year class. He organized the Arya Yuvak Samajs by starting the Punjab Aryan Youth Congress. He joined the students movement in 1936. He was arrested on the 15th of May, 1941, and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. At the time of his arrest he was studying in the final year of M.A. in D.A.V. College, Lahore.

PLEA FOR PROSPECTIVE MEDICOS

U. P. Anglo-Indian And European Board's Decisions

LUCKNOW, May 25.
The Provincial Board of Anglo-Indian and European Education which met at Naimital, under the presidency of Dr. Pannalal, Adviser to the Governor, has decided to seek exemption for candidates in regard to the rule requiring a pass in Biology in the Intermediate Science Examination for admission to the Medical Colleges at Calcutta and Bombay. It was pointed out that this exemption should be granted at least for the next five years by when the Intermediate Colleges would have equipped laboratories for the purpose.
The Board postponed consideration of a proposal that Hindi or Urdu should both be made compulsory in European schools from the 4th to 8th standards, requiring each candidate to learn one of the two, till after the view of all heads of Europeans on the subject have been obtained
The Board also decided that the Cambridge School Certificate being a two-year course, no student should be allowed to sit for the School Certificate Examination unless he has attended the full two year course and that the classification in European schools in the U. P. should continue as at present.—A. P.

Hindu-Muslim Goodwill Committee In Mangalore

MANGALORE, May 25.
At the instance of Dr. K. Vittal Shetty, President of the South Kanara District Board, a Goodwill Committee has been formed comprising prominent members of both Hindus and Muslims, including leading Congressmen and Muslim Leaguers of the district, to promote goodwill and understanding among the people of both the communities and to prevent any estrangement of feelings or clash between them.
It was decided that handbills should be distributed among the people to allay all possible fears of communal disturbance and assuring the public of the goodwill that exists between both the communities.—A. P.

Muslim Defence Council

States Leaguers Move To Form Body Under Viceroy Or Indian Ruler

BHOPAL, May 25.
The formation of "A Muslim Defence Council" consisting of Muslim leaders and statesmen such as Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Sir Saadulla, Premier of Assam, Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh, the Nawab of Chhattari, Nawab Yar Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad and Nawabzada Major Rashiduzzafar Khan of Bhopal" under the Presidentship of H. E. the Viceroy or a Muslim Ruler is suggested in a resolution which members of the Standing Committee of the All-India States Muslim League have unanimously agreed should be moved at the forthcoming special session of the All-India States Muslim League to be held at Ajmer on July 28, 29 and 30.

The Bengal Premier, Mr A K. Fazlul Huq, is to be requested to inaugurate the session. The function of the proposed "Muslim Defence Council", according to the resolution, will be to augment recruitment of Muslim martial races in British India and the Indian States as well as "to raise funds for the purpose". It is further agreed by the members of the Standing Committee of the All-India States Muslim League that "vigorous propaganda should be launched to mobilise popular support in the country for this purpose."—A. P.

AYURVEDIC UNIVERSITY, JHANSI

Deputation To Bombay

The General Secretary writes:—
The Ayurvedic University, Jhansi, was founded on April 9, 1940, by Syt. Purushottam Das Tandon, Speaker, Legislative Assembly, U.P. The Bundelkhand Ayurvedic College, Jhansi, being the nucleus of the Ayurvedic University, has been successfully running under the able guidance of its Founder, Syt. R. V. Dhulekar, M.L.A.
The institution is receiving regular grants from the Government and the Board of Indian Medicine. The scheme of the University has been strongly commended by eminent persons throughout the country. With the incarceration of Syt. R. V. Dhulekar, however, the institution is receiving a great setback in its progress on account of financial difficulties. The management has, therefore, deputed Messrs. L. N. Rajpali, B.A., LL.B., and S. D. Shukla, A.M.S., responsible officials of the institution to raise funds for the University and to propagate its cause in the various places of the country. The deputation will reach Bombay on 18th May. It is ardently hoped that the well-wishers of the University will extend their helping hand by liberally subscribing for the University and sending students in large numbers for the different courses run by the University.

Prabhuram Ayurvedic College Of Dr. Popat University Of Ayurved

The following are the names of the successful candidates who appeared in the different Examinations and Tests of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College conducted by the Dr. Popat University or Ayurved during the period February to April 1941.
FINAL G. P. A. C.-BHISHAGWAR EXAMINATION.
("Passing the whole examination in Pass Class") Bhatt, Jaykrishna Harilal, Pandya, Keshavlal Manishanker, Shah, Mohanlal Shivlal,
("Passing in Nidan Chikitsa and Sootika Sastra, and etc., only") Dixit, Harikrishna Mulshanker,
("Passing in Nidan Chikitsa, only"), Trivedi, (Miss) Laxmibai Parmanand.
("Passing in Shalya Shalakya Shastra, only"), Bhatt, Hasvadanlal Moolshanker.
("Passing in Sootika Shastra, and etc., only"), Sejwadwala, Balkrishna Jivanram, Vaidya, Motiram Laxmiram, Vaidya, Thakorlal Chhotalal.
L. P. A. C.-BHISHAK TESTS.
Khanolker, Achutt Shantaram,
THIRD G. P. A. C.-BHISHAGWAR EXAMINATION.
"Passing the whole Examination in Pass Class"), Navsariwala, Mahomedbhai Esufaly, Bhatt, Jaykrishna Harilal, Naik, Dattatraya Gajanan, Vaidya, Permanand Maganlal.
("Passing in Arogya Shastra and Nyay Vaidyak and etc., only"), Bhatt, Somnath Nandshanker,
("Passing in Nyay Vaidyak and etc., only"), Vaidya, Balkrishna Vishnuram.
SECOND G. P. A. C.-BHISHAGWAR EXAMINATION.
("Passing the whole Examination in Pass Class"), Chandanani, (Miss) Dayavati Jamnadas, Sonwadiwala, Nuvinchandra Tulsidas, Vaidya, Permanand Maganlal.
("Passing in Rasayan Shastra and Vanaspati Shastra, only"), Pathak, Priyavadan Surajram.
("Passing in Aushadhi Gundosh, only"), Bhatt, Harishchandra Ichharam.
PRIMARY G. P. A. C.-BHISHAGWAR EXAMINATION.
("Passing the whole Examination in Pass Class"), Nanavaty, Balkrishna Herkisondas, Bhatt, Babubhai Keshavram, Chandanani, (Miss) Dayavati Jamnadas, Joshi, Champaklal Manilal.
("Passing in Sharir Shastra, only"), Vaidya, Shantilal Ghelabhai.
("Passing in Upkaran, only"), Bhatt, Thakore Narayan.
The result of Mr. Trivedi, Jitendra Dahyabhai, who appeared in a part of the Third Examination is withheld until such time when he passes fully in the Second Examination.
The next Session of the Examinations shall commence from the 19th June 1941. Candidates must forward their applications with the requisite fees on or before the 12th June 1941. The applications must be made on the prescribed forms available from the Office of the Institutions. Those failing to do so will be fined Re. 1 on each or either of the counts.

L. S. G. D. Exam. Results

The Local Self-Government Institute, (Bombay Presidency) held at the L.S.G.D. Examination, for the November 1940, March 1941 Session. The following is the List of Successful Students, (In order of Merit):—
K M Shastry, S G Sohoni, R V Katre, Markandrai J Nanavati, R B L Saxena, D S Sahajo, Narayan Marar, T V G S Kalambe, Radhakrishna M Parikh, Janmashankar I Vaishnav, R V Jathar, C S Javeria, A T Patil, B G Desai, Dinkarrai R Trivedi, G A Gadgil, Mehar Singh, L S Patil, Kantilal J Shah, Bhagwant T Dabir, V B Deole, D C Panchal, J P Andharia, K Raman Nayar, Rajaram N Shankar, Nathalal B Shah, H D Masand, H S Mahamulkar, Ranchhodbhai G Desai, Rameshchandra I Chokshi, L R Waknis, K Y Samarth, A T Abhyankar, Natverlal G Shah, Ambalal R Patel, Chunilal P Malkan, G B Yadwad, Dhirajlal B Desai, G S Parmar, R Y Borker, Dattatraya E Deshpande, Salesh Mahomed Khan, K K Menon, G D Palsodkar, S V Karnik, Kanchanlal H Talati, Pushkarrai M Pajwani, Hiralal M Mehta, Shantilal M Modi.

Exemptions

L.S.G.D. EXAMINATION.
November 1940, March 1941 Session.
The following is Exemption List in the L.S.G.D. Examination results. The figures in brackets show the paper or papers in which exemption has been granted.
Name of the Student.
L. R. Dharmadhikari (2), Narain Lal Tewari (1), (2), (6), R. M. Upadhaya (1), (2), (6), P. Venkateshwaran (1), (2), (5), (6), Shaikh Abdul Saleem (6), B. G. Aradhye (1), (2), (5), (6), S. M. Pradhan (2), (6), S. P. Varkey (1), (2), (5), (6), T. K. Vashi, (1), S. B. Bhopatkar (1), (2), (5), (6), J. T. Bhatt (2), (3), B. P. Rindani (1), (2), (5), (6), R. M. Keskar (1), (5), (6), M. A. Majeedkhan (3), (4), A. S. Kamlapurkar (6), R. D. Patel (1), (2), (3), M. N Garde (2), Kashinath Kashive (1), (2), P. B. Muzumdar (1), (2), D. K. Pethe (1), (2), (3), Ishvarlal C. Kazi (5), Becharbhai I. Patel (1), (2), (5), (6), Shantilal D. Ghanchi (1), (2), (5), (6), Jayantilal S. Shukla (1), (2), (5), (6), Jabbarmiya T. Kazi (1), (2), Pratapray M. Thakker (6).

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And every stomach sufferer who tries Maclean Brand Stomach Powder has the same story to tell. One spoonful will stop stomach pain—instantly—because Maclean Brand Stomach Powder alkalizes burning stomach acid at once, soothes and comforts the lacerated stomach walls, evacuates clogging wastes. But be sure you see the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on bottle and carton, and the red seal on the carton. None is genuine Maclean Brand without this signature. Never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Look for the Signature—
Alex. C. Maclean

Legal Aid To Hill And Aboriginal Tribes

The Government of Bombay has worked out a scheme for granting legal assistance, on certain conditions, to Aboriginal and Hill Tribes in the partially excluded areas in the Province of Bombay. The scheme will be introduced experimentally during this year in two districts—West Khandesh in the Central Division and Broach and Panch Mahals in the Northern Division.
Under this scheme, legal assistance will be made available to any person belonging to an Aboriginal or Hill Tribe, in any civil proceedings or proceedings under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act instituted against him, or if he is a party to any proceedings before any public officer in which a pleader appears on behalf of the other party, and in any criminal proceedings instituted against a person who believes that the proceedings are really disguised civil proceedings or are intended to intimidate him, or if he desires to institute any civil proceedings or proceedings under the Mamlatdars' Courts Act.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 26, 1941

RESIST THE GOONDAS

The situation in the city with regard to the riots continues to be disquieting, in spite of the elaborate measures taken by the authorities to suppress them. As the press reporters are not given by the authorities concerned full enough particulars about any disturbance, many believe that the situation is really much worse than is indicated by press reports. And as the newspapers are prohibited from mentioning even the locality where any trouble has occurred or is threatened, many fear that danger may be lurking everywhere and have become panicky to that extent. It is said that on Sunday there was some stabbing at an unexpected place where probably the people were off their guard. Yet the Press is prohibited from warning the people against the new danger zone The authorities should do things more intelligently. The plea of emergency cannot justify crude methods.

Gandhiji's Advice

It is distressing to note that though the Bombay police have special powers to deal with crime and have used them not too sparingly, they have not been able either to prevent the recrudescence of riots or to nip the trouble in the bud. The authorities in general have proved themselves so far unequal to the task of maintaining peace and order and protecting life and property. That raises pointedly the question of the people protecting themselves to the best of their ability. At any time it is their duty to do so, with such co-operation with the authorities as is possible. At the present moment the duty is imperious. Indeed, many have been already considering how best they can discharge this duty. Gandhiji's letter to the Congress workers of Ahmedabad on this subject and the measures that are being adopted there by local Congressmen will be of great use to all affected by riots. The main point elaborated by Gandhiji is that to run away from goondas in fear is cowardice and that it is the duty of the people "to offer resistance, even violent, if they are incapable of non-violent resistance, which is a worthy way." According to his own interpretation of the Conkress creed he states that Congressmen may offer only non-violent resistance, but even on this point he suggests to the Ahmedabad Congressmen as follows: "If a majority of Congressmen hold that violent resistance against an assailant is a duty, and if they do not regard it as inconsistent with the creed of the Congress, they should openly declare their opinion and guide people accordingly. The absence of our leaders in jail should not deter any one from declaring his opinion in this crisis. It can be revised in case it is found later to be wrong. The point is that no one should be in a state of indecisiveness." In practice the position will be that, irrespective of their allegiance to the Congress, those who are prepared to offer only non-violent resistance will do so while others who are not so prepared will use, where necessary, such force in defending their life and property as is permitted by law. The fundamental point is that there should be resistance to the goondas and "no one should be in a state of indecisiveness".

Co-operation For Peace

It is obvious that the work suggested by Gandhiji must be well organised and carefully planned in every detail. Nor should this work be done by Congressmen alone. Gandhiji rightly emphasises this point when he says: "A Congressman can have no prejudices and so he would go out of his way to meet members of the Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha and other bodies in the interests of peace, and persuade them to combine in ruling out the law of the jungle, no matter how great their political differences. That these endeavours may fail should not matter in the least. It is their duty to appeal to every one, and flatter none." A suitable volunteer organisation is reported to have come into existence in Ahmedabad and Mr. Mahadev Desai, who helped most in this matter, may well be requested to come to Bombay and create a similar organisation here.

The Governor Must Act

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has returned to the City after his tour of some mofussil centres. We hope he will not, in his pre-occupation with the unhappy situation that has arisen as a result of the recrudescence of riots, delay in giving attention to another important matter. We refer to the case of the summary and wholesale dismissal of 147 workers of the Ford Motor Car Company (India) Ltd. Commenting last week on the unsatisfactory decision of the National Services Labour Tribunal in this matter, we said:

"We are unable to appreciate the decision of the Tribunal in the Ford dispute. By this decision the Tribunal has done a palpable injustice to Labour. Apart from acting as a licence to callous employers, the decision is bound to add to the fear among the working class that there is no security of service for it. The injustice is the more poignant, when it is realised that the decision was taken without hearing the workers' case.... The Ford Workers' Union has memorialised His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. We hope that His Excellency will see the utter incongruity of the situation and exert his influence to bring about a happy settlement. The matter should not be allowed to rest where the Labour Tribunal has left it".

We are inviting His Excellency's attention to this dispute as a matter of urgent importance because, considering all the facts of the dispute as they have been made public, there is a clear miscarriage of justice, and if the matter is allowed to rest where the Labour Tribunal has left it, it will be a festering sore that bodes no good to industrial peace. The sense of insecurity of service which the Tribunal's decision has inevitably created in the working-class will give rise to a state of permanent industrial unrest, much as we may dislike it. We are convinced that there is a "prima racie" case for the institution of an impartial committee of inquiry in the Ford dispute.

The circumstances in which Section XIII (3) of the Labour Services Tribunal Act came to be waived in favour of the Company calls for the closest scrutiny It is stated that the decision was taken in "public interest". Since the hearing before the Tribunal was conducted in the closest secrecy and the full facts on which the Tribunal took its decision are withheld from the public, it is not possible definitely to say what the Tribunal means by "public interest". We, however, know this that it certainly is not in the public interest that employers should be permitted to indulge in the drastic procedure of wholesale and summary dismissal of their employees and that the Labour Tribunal or the Government should condone such action. That can only lead to great public anxiety. It is for these considerations that we draw His Excellency's attention to the case of the Fords and we trust that what we consider to be a palpable miscarriage of justice will immediately be rectified.

Frankly Speaking

Welcome Response

Good news comes at any rate from China. The Japanese grand offensive which was launched simultaneously in several provinces and which was to crush or at least, badly cripple Chinese resistance has failed. In fact, the Chinese have started a counter-offensive almost everywhere except in South Shansi and are meeting with successes, one of which has been admitted by the Japanese themselves. But the best news is that the Communist forces have responded to the Generalissimo's broadcast and are moving to the support of Chinese troops in South Shansi. The much vaunted "Japanese ring" had already failed even though the Chinese had had to suffer rather heavily. With Communist assistance it would break and perhaps bring disaster to the Japanese. Even more important is the fact that the Communist response re-forms, as we hope, the united front and deals a political blow too to Japan which expected the Communists to play Quizzling because of the Russo-Japanese Pact.

Darlan's "Assurances"

Admiral Darlan's broadcast was not a message to a proud French people but an abjectly ingratiating tribute to Herr Hitler. He almost appeared to relish his eloquence over the defeat and humiliation of France. Perhaps he could not do otherwise. But what he could do and was expected to do he has not done. He has repudiated a number of suggestions, but in language which, however, is not conclusive. For instance, even though he was not asked by the Fuhrer to deliver the French fleet, what guarantee is there that the Admiral would not himself use it, on some pretext or other, to assist the Axis in the Mediterranean or the Atlantic? Further, although he sought to answer a number of what he regarded as unfounded allegations it is quite noteworthy that he preserved silence over the question of aerial and naval bases. Most significant of all, he said absolutely nothing as to the positive concessions he had actually yielded to the "victor". The Admiral told Frenchmen: "I have come to give you details you are impatiently awaiting". And this is precisely what he did not give.

A Painful Blow

The loss of the battle-cruiser "Hood", which was the world's heaviest ship, is a painful blow to Britain, but it is not so painful as it should have been in normal circumstances of a long and grim war. During the twenty months or so of the war the navy had been almost incredibly lucky. Busy, as it has been, day and night over the seven seas, it lost only three heavy units, the battleship "Royal Oak"—through sheer bad luck—and two aircraft carriers. On the other hand, apart from crippling the French battle fleet it has virtually destroyed Italian naval power and, in addition to light units, has sunk or rendered unserviceable no less than six of Il Duce's eight battleships. Moreover, it destroyed the "Graf Spee" and drove into the dry docks of Brest Germany's only battlecruisers, the "Gneisenau" and "Scharnhorst" which have been bombed into uselessness for at least some months to come. Finally, if the Germans have been reinforced by the new battleships "Bismarck" and "Von Tirpitz", so have the British with the "King George V" and the "Prince of Wales". But when all is said and done, Britain cannot have too strong and too numerous a navy because the call upon its resources is extensive varied and intensive and is rapidly growing in all directions. The destruction of the "Hood", therefore, is tragic and all the more so because the "Bismarck" has most probably escaped.

Iraq Situation

There seems to be a certain amount of confusion in the situation in Iraq and one wonders who exactly is happening there. The British do not report any significant development from their side either in the Faluja or in the Basra area. But Amir Abdul Illah has entered Iraq, which he would not have done yet unless he felt that his chances were comparatively bright. Again, there are rumours—the message also emphasises that they are utterly unconfirmed—in Ankara that some Generals have started a revolt against the Iraq Premier, Rashid Ali El Gilani, who has fled to Mosul. These rumours probably arose out of the arrival in Ankara of the families of the Iraq Premier and Defence Ministers. But why should these two most important members of the Cabinet send their families out of the country itself unless they definitely feared dangerous developments? On the other hand, it is to be noted that a young Turk was lynched in Baghdad because the crowd suspected him of signalling to a British aircraft. This would suggest that the people of Baghdad still support Rashid Ali El Gilani.

Thoughts On Pakistan

By "INDEPENDENT"

The following review of three recent publications dealing with the Indian Problem is from the pen of a well-known Indian political thinker who does not belong to any recognised political party. It is needless for us to state that the views he has expressed in his article are not necessarily ours.

The vast majority of the reading and thinking public, it is safe to say, is bewildered by the cry of Pakistan, which is raised at the present juncture. Mr. Jinnah shouts it from the housetops, Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan is opposed to it and Mr. Fazlul Huq alternates. Nevertheless, when a body of the standing of the Muslim League takes it up as its battle-cry, the question is entitled to the serious and dispassionate consideration of every Indian, whatever his caste and creed. Dr. Ambedkar's 'Thoughts on Pakistan' as well as the brochure by Babu Rajendra Prasad, should, therefore, be welcome.

The two books are a complete contrast in every respect. Unlike Babu Rajendra Prasad's unpretentious volume at As. 6|-, Dr. Ambedkar's book of nearly 400 pages and priced at Rs. 10|- is beyond the reach of the average Indian reader. The same may be said of the contents. Babu Rajendra Prasad expounds and calmly considers four schemes, each purporting to be Pakistan and comes to the conclusion that, one and all, they militate against the interests of India, including the interests of Indian Muslims.

Dr. Ambedkar's book purports to be a report, written at the request of the Council of the Independent Labour Party and to be published under a resolution of its Executive Council. Dr. Ambedkar himself is better known as a political leader of the Depressed Castes, which he desires to keep in perpetual separation from the other Hindus. Not only has he sworn that he will not die a Hindu but, as he himself wrote in his letter to the "Times of India" on the 9th April 1934, in which he advocated the decision of separate or joint electorates being left to the decision of minority communities in a Province or a constituency, the Depressed Castes being such a minority by his definition: "I am neither a Hindu nor a Muslim and I make this proposal not as a partisan but as a student of the problem." In the present volume he assumes the same role. He purports (p.347) neither to intend nor to give a finding but merely to state the pros and cons. But in actual fact if words have any meaning, it is a plea to Hindus, chiefly through fear of the consequences to themselves, if they do not yield, to adopt Pakistan as the lesser evil and almost as the greater good.

In short, Dr. Ambedkar is an advocatus diaboli for Pakistan. In setting forth the issues and his views, so far from stating the reasons against the scheme, his volume is devoted in the main to the reasons in favour of the scheme. Briefly, his argument is three-fold. All the efforts of the Congress at settlement so called but in reality as Dr. Ambedkar correctly calls it at appeasement of the Muslims, have proved vain. There is not, and judging from present signs, there never will be or can be an Indian nation, as the Congress dreams. Conceding the standpoint of the Hindu Mahasabha and its President, Mr. Savarkar, that Hindus are a nation, it is illogical to deny that Indian Muslims are equally, if not more so, a nation, particularly in view of the unity and brotherhood of their faith as contrasted with the Hindu Pantheon and medley of castes and sub-castes. If so, and particularly in view of the Muslim preponderance in the Frontier Provinces and in the Punjab and in the recruitment of the army, to say nothing of their greater solidarity with Afghanistan and Baluchistan and the Muslim block of nations to the west, it is better for the Hindus to have a safe army of their own consisting of Hindus even with a less safe western frontier, beginning with the eastern Sikh and Hindu districts of the Punjab rather than have the present frontiers with an unsafe army with its Muslim preponderance. Even from a financial point of view, the division of India, into Pakistan and Hindustan will save millions to Hindustan.

★

These arguments may be taken as samples of the reasoning of the book. The other side of the picture is almost, if not entirely, absent. The natural geographical limits of India have compelled every sovereign in Delhi, Hindu or Muslim or British, in order to maintain his rule, to attempt to extend it south and west and to bring the whole of India under his sway. Hindus and Muslims of India in each province are of the same ethnic stock, speak the same language, lead much the same life and have lived in the cities and villages in

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1.)

(1) Thoughts on Pakistan', by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, (Thacker & Co., Price Rs. 10).
(2) 'Pakistan" by Babu Rajendra Prasad, (Allied Publishers, Price As. 6.)
(3) 'Enlist India for Freedom', by Edward Thompson, (Gollancz).

Post-War Reconstruction

(BY EARNEST HATCH WILKINS PRESIDENT OF OBERLIN COLLEGE).

Work toward the organization of peace is perfectly consistent with the most active work on behalf of our own immediate defence: indeed the fact that we are now having to undergo the distortions of life made necessary by the process of defence constitutes a powerful reason for trying to prevent a repetition of the necessity. Each of the two types of action stands to gain from association with the other: work for the organization of peace should gain in realism and practical efficiency from association with work for defence: and work for defence should gain in morale from association with work for the organization of peace

The question how one may best work toward this end may be approached either with reference to the peace settlement (or settlements) which will follow the present wars, or in purely general terms. The two types of approach would lead to much the same conclusions, though the second may look farther into the future than the first.

If Germany wins the European war, the United States is not likely to have any significant part in the peace settlement. If Britain wins, or if the war ends in a stalemate, the United States presumably will have a voice in the peace settlement, even if she does not enter the war. It may be remembered in this connection that four nations (Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Peru) which did not participate in the last war did have delegates in the Peace Conference at Versailles. The United States is likely to have a significant part in any Asiatic peace.

World Federation

American citizens may then well be considering, and promoting the consideration of, the terms of peace which they might well eventually instruct their delegates to support. The best brief statement as to the principles which should if possible be followed in the framing of peace settlements, and in the eventual organization of a peaceful world, is, I believe, the Preliminary Report of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace (8 West 40th St., New York City). That report looks forward to some sort of world-wide international association, such as a world federation. Federation means that every individual nation must accept certain limitations on its sovereignty—such as submission to the jurisdiction of an international tribunal, renunciation of the use of force except in self-defence, renunciation of the maintenance of aggressive armaments, acceptance of certain human and cultural rights, and recognition of the fact that regulation of economic activities involves international collaboration. Federation means also the establishment of certain institutions—such as an international court with adequate jurisdiction, international legislative bodies, adequate police force, international machinery to deal with common problems, and an authority for the government of backward areas ceded to the federation.

It may well be that such a federal organization must begin with a limitd number of nations, characterized first by their civil liberalism and their reliability—which means, in effect, by their essential democracy—and second by their strength. The federation once established and operating could then admit on its own terms other like-minded nations less strong and perhaps less experienced in the ways of democracy—the federation thus eventually becoming world-wide.

Every human being is inevitably a member of each of a series of more and more inclusive groups. He becomes conscious first of his membership in smaller groups, then of his membership in larger groups. He does well to be loyal to each such group, but no less inclusive loyalty should ever impair a more inclusive loyalty. And the series of human memberships and loyalties is complete only in conscious membership in humanity as a whole and in loyalty to humanity as a whole. (No Frontier News Service).

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Mr. "Dim" And Sir Homi Mehta

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—If you allow your correspondent Mr. S. N. Sathgar to endorse every word of his chief's letter, which appeared in the "Times of India," you will likewise please permit me also to endorse every word of Mr. "Dim's" remarks against Sir Homi Mehta, for what he has said in that effusion has filled me also with disgust and horror, as it must have many more of your readers.

It is true that a few titled and favoured men of eminence in the public life of this country, as ascertained by your correspondent, do unhappily refuse to join hands with the Mahatma of our times and all times, yet, their "vehement" criticism is never so vehement, foolish, illogical or gratuitously offered as the ones so frequently offered by Sir Homi Mehta and his son Mr. Russa Mehta. These gentlemen are encouraged to appear in the press for the simple reason that they are allowed to occupy the pride of place in "The Times of India" and derive a kind of publicity and unwholesome satisfaction. One would wish that Sir Homi Mehta and his gallant son may well take a lesson from their loyal employee like Mr. Sathgar in loyalty and gratitude for the salt they eat of this country and for the shelter their forefathers have received by the hands of its rulers, when they had to flee from Iran.

Healthy, constructive and wise criticism at perilous times like ours do not fill people, literate or illiterate, with the shivering disgust, horror and shame, as the ones diametrically opposite. Therefore, Mr. "Dim" is not the only reader or writer, who is pained at the ungracious remarks of Sir Homi Mehta levelled against the revered leader of the land, but I assure you, sir, that many men of my way of thinking are also pained at what they have happened to read. What of it if they prefer to remain mum and go their way in a silent disgust.—Yours, etc.,

BYRAM KHAMBATA.

Mystery Of Hess' Flight

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Many guesses have been made and theories advanced regarding the mysterious flight of Hitler's deputy Rudolf Hess. To me the most rational explanation seems to be that Hess proceeded to England with the conviction that he must sacrifice himself like a martyr for the cause of peace between Britain and Germany and of the world at large. He appears to be labouring under the belief that something more catastrophic than hitherto is impending and that he must prevent it at all costs. He also, perhaps, thinks that he alone can be a true ambassador of peace to Britain at this critical hour and appears to have taken the desperate step of flying to enemy country in the confident belief that his mission would be crowned with success. No other explanation appears to me to be plausible.—Yours, etc.,

RAMNIKLAL CHHOTALAL.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

"While officially I have the rank of Field Marshal as from to-day, I trust my friends and those who have known me as General Smuts for the last 40 years will not hesitate to use the old title. I am still General Smuts to my friends in Africa, and I hope that the continuity of many years will not be broken by the new appointment."

—In a statement to Reuter.

* * * *

At a "communal peace" meeting in Shillong Sir Nazimuddin, a Muslim League leader and Bengal's Home Minister, declared that "communal harmony could be attained by observing restraint in speeches and writings."

Quite right.

* * * *

Sir M. Saadullah, another Muslim League leader and Assam's Premier, said that if the Hindus and Muslims were true to the teachings of their religions there was no reason why they should fight with each other.

But then what about Pakistan in the Punjab and Bengal?

* * * *

At the same meeting another speaker suggested that Mahatma Gandhi and Messrs. Jinnah and Savarkar should meet to solve the communal problem.

No, sir. The risk would be unjustifiable. Gandhiji might find himself too frail to intervene between the two.

* * * *

Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi has "been impressed by the number and variety of industries which have been started" in India owing to the war.

We too have been impressed. In fact so completely impressed were we that we actually began to see visions—for instance of an automobile industry turning out cars for Sir Abdul Halim.

* * * *

An Amba Alagi cable to Simla says: "Side by side at the summit of the 8,000 feet Tosselli Pass, stood an Indian sentry and a South African sentry guarding the area where the Duke of Aosta and his staff were saying....."

Good heavens!

We do hope South Africa does not feel this contamination so strongly as to call its troops back.

* * * *

Chow-en-Lei, the Communist leader has announced that Communist forces are moving to the support of the Chungking Army in South Shansi.

M. Matsuoka must immediately write to Comrade Stalin about it.

* * * *

Italian newspapers have lately been suggesting that German and Italian troops will shortly enter Iraq through Russia.

We have an open mind about these hints until Moscow declares that they are not in accordance with facts.

Then we will begin to wonder what we should make of all this.

* * * *

In Ankara business circles, it is believed that Germany is trying a 45 million Turkish pound deal with Turkey.

If Turkey escapes with that it would be cheap at the price.

* * * *

It is reported via Beirut that the frontier between Palestine and Syria has been closed.

But Frenchmen who lack the courage and patriotism to save France for the Axis can still escape to Transjordan.

* * * *

'Am I the only girl you've ever kissed?' demanded the pert young girl.

'Well—er—no,' blurted her latest find, 'but——'

'Then buzz off', was the reply. 'If you know the course, and that's your top form, I'm not playing.'

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Merit often turns up in unexpected places.

* * * *

It's easy to catch suckers with a line of talk.

* * * *

The goodness of some people is exceedingly tiresome.

* * * *

One of the things a man can't understand is why his enemies seem to have so many friends.

* * * *

A short girl gets around it by making the stripes on her skirt run in the opposite direction.

* * * *

A man usually gets what he deserves in the end, but he manages to get a lot of other things in the meantime.

No Quarter To Communal Violence

PUNJAB ALL-PARTY MOVE FOR PEACE

No Political Objectives Can Thrive With Disturbances

LAHORE, May 25.

In response to an invitation by Mian Iftikharuddin, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, over hundred representatives of various communities met at his residence this evening to explode ways and means to foster communal harmony in the Province. Sir Abdul Qadir presided over the meeting which after three hours discussion passed a resolution appealing to every section of the people of the Punjab to work for fostering peace and goodwill in the province.

The meeting formed a committee of eleven members, including the Presidents of the Provincial Congress Committee, the Muslim League, the Hindu Sabha and the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbhandak Committee, to give a practical shape to the programme of the meeting.

It was decided at the meeting to issue the following appeal:—

TEXT OF APPEAL

"In view of the recent communal disturbances which have occurred in some places in India and of the critical times ahead, we, the undersigned, appeal to the people of this province to do their utmost to maintain and promote communal harmony so as to make such conflicts and friction impossible.

Though we owe allegiance to different political organisations, yet we are all agreed on one point that the programme of no political party can be realised by such violence and communal strife. In fact, we are all of the opinion that the political objectives of various groups, no less than those of India's as a whole, can only suffer, and their achievement will be delayed by such disturbances.

All of us assembled here, therefore, make an earnest appeal to every section of the people of this province to beware of all instigations and intrigues and to work for fostering peace and goodwill amongst the people of the Punjab".

Prominent among those who attended the meeting were the Nawab of Mamdot, President of the Punjab Provincial Muslim Leakue, Raja Narendranath, President of the Punjab Provincial Hindu Maha Sabha, Master Tara Singh, President of Shiromani Gurdwar Parbhandak Committee, Dr. Sir Gokulchand Narang, Sir Abdul Qadir, Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das, Sardar Sampuran Singh, M.L.A., Nawab Zaffarkhan, M.L.A., Sardar Mangal Singh, M.L.A. (Central), Sardar Sant Singh, M.L.A. (Central), Sardar Bahadur Ujjal Singh, Parliamentary Secretary, Rai Sahib Sohanlal, M.L.A., Lala Dunichand, M.L.A., Nawabzada Rashid Ali, President of the Lahore City Muslim League, Mr. B. L. Raliram, (Christian), Dr. S. K. Dutta (Christian), Mian Nurullah, M.L.A., Maulana Daood Ghaznavi, Pandit K Santanam, Mian Ghyasuddin, M.L.A. (Central), Rai Sahib Sohanlal, M.L.A., and Mian Abdul Aziz, M.L.A.—A. P.

NO MORE GOONDAISM

At the outset Mian Iftikharuddin explaining the object of the Conference said that it had two aspects—negative and positive. The positive aspect was the specific object of preventing communal strife and riots. The negative aspect was that it had nothing to do with politics. When I say this, added Mian Iftikharuddin, "I mean that if we succeed in the object and spirit of the Conference, we will have clean politics in the Punjab. Therefore the slogan I give is "no substitution of barbarism for politics—no side tracking of the political and economic issue and problem into mutual rowdyism and goondaism".

Those who participated in the discussion welcomed the move and stressed that they should not leave it there but should appoint a committee to give a practical shape to it.

The following Committee was formed with powers to coopt other members: Sir Abdul Qadir, Raja Narinderanath, Dr. Sir Gokalchand Narang, Master Tarasingh, Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Dass, the Nawab of Mamdot, Nawab Muzaffarkhan, Sardar Mangalsingh, Mian Iftikharuddin, Mian Abdul Aziz and Mr. B. L. Raliaram.

SAVE PUNJAB FROM RIOTS

Addressing the Conference Raja Naranderanath said that at this critical juncture when the atmosphere was surcharged with communal strifes in the country, it was necessary that they should take some steps to save the Punjab from such communal riots. The first thing they should do was to make a direct appeal to members of their respective communities for promoting goodwill.

Sir Abdul Qadir pointed out that they could not make much progress if they were working in the unity board in their individual capacity and not as representatives of their respective parties.

Nawab Muzaffarkhan revealed that the Premier, Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan had welcomed the move. He however made an appeal to the Punjab Press to abstain from giving sensational head lines which generally misguided the average citizen.

Mian Abdul Aziz suggested that the Conference should open its branches throughout the province and work systematically.

Sardar Mangal Singh M.L.A., proposed that all communal volunteers organisations in the province should be forthwith disbanded and in their place a common volunteers corps should be formed.

Sikandar Welcomes It

Commenting on the All-Parties Meeting convenced in Lahore this evening by Mian Iftikharuddin President of the Punjab Congress, Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan said he welcomed the move for the promotion of inter-communal harmony. He fully approved of the object of the meeting and extended his whole-hearted support to the cause taken up by it. He wished the organisers and others participating in the meeting every success in the attainment of their object.—A. P.

Nazi Raiders Over Britain

No Reports Of Bombing Received: R. A.F. Raid Over Cologne

LONDON, May 25.

Few German aircraft operating singly have flown over Britain today. No reports of any bombs being dropped were received up to 17.30 G.M.T.

Enemy air activity over Britain on Saturday night was very slight. According to an Air Ministry Communique a few bombs were dropped before dark near the coast of East Anglia, which did some damage and injured a small number of people.

After dark bombs were dropped at one place in the West of England. Some damage was done, and a small number of casualties has been reported.

The R.A.F. attack on Cologne on Friday night was successful despite bad weather, states an Air Ministry Communique.

Aerodromes and ports in occupied territory were also bombed. Several attacks were made on enemy shipping, during daylight on Friday.

A large merchant vessel, off the Dutch coast, was bombed and set on fire. A tanker which was attacked off the west coast of France was hit and damaged. No aircraft is missing from these operations.—Reuter.

SUEZ CANAL AREA BOMBED

CAIRO, May 24.

A few bombs were dropped without causing any casualties or damage in the course of an air-raid in the Suez Canal area, on the night of 23/24, states a communique issued by the Egyptian Ministry of Interior.—Reuter.

NAZI GRIP OVER HOLLAND

LONDON, May 24.

Copies of German dictated Dutch newspapers which have just arrived in neutral territory contain evidence of the tightening of the German grip over Holland, according to well-informed Dutch circles in London.

A few months ago propaganda campaign was launched in the Netherlands advising the people to take allotments as that would be the surest way to believe the desperate food situation.

After the campaign had been rather successful it was officially announced at the Hague that allotment-holders must surrender the produce of their allotments to the German authorities.

The Quisling Mussert has started a fund to help his several thousand comrades and their dependants "who for many years have fought for Nazism."—Reuter.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR

The following cable has been received from London:—

An Athens report, quoted by the German wireless, states that the Greek Quislingite Minister of Justice has issued a decree foreshadowing legal proceedings against 'those responsible for the war"—Reuter.

No Truck With Croatian King

Yugoslav National Defence Society Formed In South America

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, May 25.

A Yugoslav National Defence Society has been formed by Yugoslavs living in Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia, who have pledged themselves not to recognise the establishment of the "Kingdom of Croatia", nor any annexation of Yugoslav territory.

The Society expressed loyalty to King Peter and sent telegrams to Mr. Churchill, President Roosevelt and the Yugoslav Government.—Reuter.

Lost Positions Recaptured

Chinese Claim Successes In Kwangtung And Chekiang Provinces

CHUNGKING, May 25.

The Chinese claim successes in the Kwangtung and Chekiang provinces.

Chinese field despatches report that Chinese troops have recaptured Waiyang in East Kwangtung province on the morning of May 21 and also Poklo on the following day.

In Chekiang province after capturing Chuki Chinese forces, westward of Ningpo, are said to be converging on an important coast port.

In South Shansi province it is stated that Chinese troops in the Chungtiaoshan mountains have reached new positions, while Chinese forces in East and West Shansi are already giving support to Chinese forces in South Shansi.

The new United States Ambassador to China, Mr. Clarence Gauss is presenting credentials to-morrow afternoon.—Reuter.

Under-Trial Escapes

SYLHET, May 25.

An under-trial prisoner is reported to have escaped by jumping into the river Surma, near Bulchand Bazar, while he was being brought to Sylhet from Sunamganj under police escort by steamer. Details are lacking.—A. P.

Jinnah As State Guest

MYSORE, May 25.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League arrived in Mysore last evening from Bangalore by car and is staying here at Government House as a State guest.

Mr. Jinnah will leave Mysore for Ootacamund on Monday 26th instant.—A. P.

Lahore Hockey Tournament

LAHORE, May 25.

In the Lahore Gymkhana hot weather Hockey Tournament this evening, the Ferozepur district sports association defeated the Mohammedan Sporting Club by one goal to nil.

In the Y. M. C. A Soccer Tournament this evening, the Eagles Club, Montgomery, defeated the N. W. R. Workshops by three goals to nil.—A. P.

Fourteen Selected For Air Training

CUTTACK, May 24.

The Provincial Recruitment Board held a preliminary selection of candidates for recruitment to the Indian Air Force Reserve (pilot training scheme) on May 14 and selected fourteen out of 44 candidates. Three withdrew their candidatures and four were found medically unfit. Of the remaining seven candidates, two have been recommended for training as pilots and airmen and five as airmen only and their applications have been sent to the appropriate military authorities.—A. P.

A REQUEST TO HINDU PUBLIC.

The Secretary the Punjab Hindu Seva Samiti, Frere Road, Bombay writes:—

The Hindu families, who are feeling themselves in trouble nowadays, are requested to inform our office at the following address if they want to shift to some other safe place.

Due to the riotous conditions in the City, any Hindus who desire to shift their residence temporarily from the troubled area, should see Lalchand Nemchand Shah, Share and Stock Broker, 132, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

For all kind of help in connection with communal disturbances approach Bombay Arya Samaj, Vithalbhai Patel Road; T. No. 25375

Rai Bahadur Shivramdas Bilasrai Kedia, J.P. 704, Cotton Exchange Bldg. Bombay, writes:—I have made arrangements with Sukhanand Dharamsala for giving free relief to Hindu families living in mixed localities. There are two telephone Nos. 30596 and 20774 which have been given to the police and arrangements will be made for any Hindu wishing to come to the Dharamsala during communal disturbances.

PESHAWAR, May 24.—The police opened fire on a suspect during a general combing of area under the jurisdiction of the Tajori police station, in the district of Bannu.

STUDENTS IN FREE FIGHT

Exchange Lathi Blows In Delhi Conference

NEW DELHI, May 25.

The third Delhi Provincial Students Conference ended in a fiasco to-day when lathi blows were exchanged freely. The police arrived on the scene and cleared the pandal and restored order.

The trouble arose over the President's ruling that only delegates would be allowed to take part in the voting. One section of the students assembled there objected to this, challenging the validity of the election of the delegates and wanted the whole assembly of students to be permitted to vote.

The President refused to accept it, holding that it was unconstitutional. Thereupon some of the students who disagreed with the President's verdict rushed to the dais and pandemonium prevailed for some time, ending in lathi blows.

Z Z

Police were finally called in and dispersed the crowd.—A. P.

IRAQ REGENT RESTORING COUNTRY TO NORMALCY

Rashid Misled Troops Who Rushed To Br. Side On Learning Truth

LONDON, May 24.

Reuter's Special Correspondent in Iraq states;—"The regent of Iraq has arrived in his own country accompanied by a number of Iraqi notables,. Emir Abdul Ilial, who was wearing the uniform of a General of the Iraqi army, expressed his delight at returning to Iraq. At the same time he was deeply moved at the tragic waste of life among those misguided Iraqi forces that had taken arms against their ally. He said his object was to restore his country to a normal state at the first opportunity.

"MISLED BY RASHID GOVERNMENT.

The Regent said that Iraqis taken prisoner made bitter complaint about being misled by the Rashid Government which instead of informing them that they were required to fight against the British, had told them that they were going on manoeuvres. The Regent said he was very pleased to hear that a number of Iraqi troops when they realised that they were to fight against the British, returned to Baghdad, rather than go into action. Now all these misinformed soldiers wanted to serve under the Regent it ousting the usurper.

The Emir added he was expecting a proclamation to be promulgated from the air, over Baghdad and other cities, announcing his return and calling on all Iraqis to join forces with him. The setting up of a provisional Government at Baghdad or some other centre was being considered. He said he was confident that his return would be welcomed by the people of Baghdad. "My aim is to free Iraq of those enemies of Britain who because of the alliance between our two countries are also the enemies of Iraq" he concluded.—Reuter.

HAS RASHID ALI FLED TO MOSUL

Report Of His Generals Starting Counter-revolution

ANKARA, May 25.

Ankara is buzzing with rumours that Rashid Ali has fled from Baghdad and gone to Mosul where he intends to set up a Government, hoping to receive German help. It is rumoured that several of his Generals have begun a counter-revolution against Rashid Ali, but these reports, though widespread, are absolutely unconfirmable.—Reuter.

YOUNG TURK LYNCHED

Signalled To Br. Aircraft?

ANKARA, May 28.

A young Turk employed by Wagon-lits was recently lynched in Baghdad by a crowd who accused him of signalling to British aircraft.

The Turkish Government is taking up the matter and has asked Baghdad for an explanation.—Reuter.

TWO ITALIAN DIVISIONS ROUNDED UP

Military circles here stress the brilliance of the campaign of the lakes in Abyssinia conducted by General Cunningham in very bad weather, heat and rain. This campaign is now yielding fruit, resulting in rounding up of two Italian divisions led by General Gazzera. The capture of Soddu is very important, since it is an important road centre and all roads available to Italian concentrations near Jimma Pass through Soddu.—Reuter.

Conscription In N. Ireland

New Development Sequel To Talk Between Andrews And Churchill

LONDON, May 25.

Government's decision concerning the introduction of conscription into Northern Ireland may be postponed for a short time, says Reuter's Lobby Correspondent. It was expected earlier that Mr. Churchill and Mr. J. M. Andrews, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, would make simultaneous announcements that conscription would be enforced, though it was known that a final decision had not been taken. Since the matter was raised recently in Parliament, considerable opposition has arisen, both in Northern Ireland and Eire.

Cardinal Macory, Archbishop of Armagh and the Labour Party's leader in Northern Ireland have both made statements opposing the suggestion. Moreover Mr. De Valera has summoned the Dail to meet to-morrow (Monday) to hear a statement on the subject. It is known that Northern Ireland Ministers favoured the introduction of conscription, but the decision rests with the British Government, and in political circles, there is a feeling that Government may decide to re-examine the whole question. Mr. Andrews, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, returned to Belfast to-day (Sunday) following his conference with Mr. Churchill.

Punjab Premier Welcomes End Of Trade Deadlock

But Says It Would Have Better If Dealers Had Proved Themselves Genuine Friends Of Zamindars

LAHORE, May 25.

Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, on his way back to Simla from Wah, broke his journey in Lahore for a few hours. Prior to his departure for Simla this evening in an interview to the "Associated Press", he expressed pleasure that the traders had abandoned the hartal. This, he said, was as it should be in view of the fact that Government had agreed to remove all legitimate grievances by amending the Agricultural Produce Markets Act and the Rules.

WANTED FRANK ATTITUDE.

"I, however, notice with regret", continued the Premier, "that instead of taking up a frank straightforward attitude, the leaders of the movement had passed certain other resolutions which detract from the reasonableness of their attitude in calling off the hartal. It would have been more graceful if they had fully and frankly appreciated the attitude of Government and proved themselves genuine friends of the zamindars by accepting the constitution of the Markets Committees as laid down in the Amended Act.

PUNJAB ACT.

In the other provinces also the dealers are in a minority and in some cases Government had taken large powers of nomination. The provisions of the Punjab Act compare favourably with the provisions of similar Acts in other provinces. When I introduced the Amending Bill in the Legislature, I made it clear that Government could not go any further in this matter as a departure from the position taken by Government would have involved going back on the main principles of the Act. However, I am glad that the leaders of the movement have seen reason and called off the hartal which in the long run, I am sure, would have done more harm to the traders themselves than to the zamindars.

ZAMINDARS' ATTITUDE.

The Premier maintained that during the course of the agitation he received numerous messages from zamindars all over the province assuring Government that they would be prepared to face any temporary embarrassment caused by the hartal and emphasising the necessity of adhering to the principles of the Act which they considered essential for the good of the zamindars and the province. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan reiterted that this enactment would prove beneficial both the honest dealer and the zamindar by purging the "mandis" of malpractices and bring the zamindar and the dealer closer by creating mutual confidence and goodwill.

NEITHER PATRIOTIC NOR LOGICAL.

Referring to the suggestion contained in the resolution of the Standing Committee of the Markets Act Protest Committee that the operation of the Act as well as of the General Sales Tax Act should be postponed till after the war, the Premier said that it was neither patriotic nor logical. The Desi Beopari Mandal, he added, had also made a similar suggestion on the ground that the postponement of the measure would enable the trading classes, who constitute two per cent of the population, to fall in line with the rest of the Punjab in our war effort.

In putting forward this suggestion, continued the Premier, they seem to have assumed that the trading classes are not pulling their full weight in the war effort of the province. This in itself is not a correct assumption. Moreover, I do not see how the introduction of the Agricultural Produce Marketing Act, which is meant to regulate and purify business in 'mandis', would in any way adversely affect the spontaneous war effort of the Province. Both the traders and the zamindars should welcome this measure of reform as a step which will strengthen the position of the province by engendering mutual confidence within the province and enhancing the prestige and reputation of our businessmen throughout the country.

A FISCAL MEASURE.

Referring to the Sales Tax Act, Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan explained that it was a fiscal measure and was meant to augment the meagre resources of the province in order to enable us to meet the additional demand on the Provincial Exchequer as a result of war without impairing the efficiency of the administration or starving the nation-building departments. "It seems to me, therefore, that those who have put forward this proposal are really anxious that our war efforts should be further intensified; they should not only cheerfully accept this small additional levy, but should go further and press Government to explore further avenues of taxation. We know that in other countries all sections of the community are cheerfully bearing greater burdens for the sake of their country and the great cause which they espouse.—A. P.

TURKEY TO ISSUE DEFENCE LOAN?

ANKARA, May 25.

The Government is asking the Assembly to vote a supplementary credit of 83 million Turkish pounds "for very important needs of the State." Presumably the main part of the loan will be absorbed by National Defence.

It is understood that 5 per cent Treasury Bonds will be issued shortly for an unknown amount which will be compulsory on banks, Municipalities and other State institutions to take up.—Reuter.

Mahatma's Mission Bound To Succeed

Dr. Subbaroyan's Call To People To Be True To Leader

MADRAS, May 25.

The firm belief that Mahatma Gandhi would ultimately triumph and that the people of India by strictly adhering to his doctrine of non-violence and following his leadership would achieve freedom for the country even in his own life time was expressed by Dr. P. Subbaroyan, former Congress Minister, who was recently released from jail, addressing a largely attended public meeting in Tamil at the Congress House this evening.

Mr. V. M. Obeidullah, President of the Tamilnad Congress Committee presided.

Stressing the efficacy of non-violence, Dr. Subbaroyan said that Hitler would have met with an ignominious defeat and France and other countries would not have lost their freedom, had only Britishers acted upto Mahatma Gandhi's advice. He did not ask them to abandon their freedom, but advised them to meet violence by non-violence. The speaker was convinced that civilisation of the world could only be established on the basis of non-violence and mutual love.

Dr. Subbaroyan referring to Mr. Amery's statement that the people of India were satisfied and supported the present administration said, situated as he was six thousand miles away from India and in the thick of the fight, Mr. Amery could not be blamed for holding that view. The people of India would not have subjected themselves to the present Rule by the advisers, but for Mahatma Gandhi's strict instructions not to raise a word of scorn or embarrass the British Government in any way or form in their prosecution of the war.—A. P.

Vichy's First Fruits

Over Five Hundred French Officers Repatriated From Germany

VICHY, May 25.

A party of 573 French officers repatriated from Germany has arrived by train in Marseilles on Sunday, states the official French News Agency. Among them were two Generals and about one hundred other senior officers.

Some of the officers were sent to military hospitals and others will be cared for at various places along Cot d'Azur.—Reuter.

A Society Wedding

The residence of Khan Bahadur Haji Shaikh Ali Baakza, M.B.E., J.P., Dattoobhoy Building, New Queen's Road Bombay was the scene of a pretty Muslim society wedding on Saturday evening when his daughter Miss Shareefa Sultana was married to Mr. Azizullah Quaraishi, P.E. (Civil).

Prominent citizens of Bombay and the elite of Muslim community were present at the function which was followed by a sumptuous dinner.

WARSHIPS FOR DEFENCE OF AMERICA

Lindbergh Campaign Launched

NEW YORK, May 24.

Col. Lindbergh and Senator Wheeler jointly called for "adequate warships" to keep America out of the European war at a rally of the America First Committee at Madison Square Garden last night which was guarded by 500 police while officials of the Fight for Freedom Committee, Friends of Democracy and several other organisations were notified by the police that picketing of the meeting would be prohibited.

Col. Lindbergh drew a parallel between the foreign policy of the United States and that of the Hitler regime declaring, "We had no more chance to vote on the issue of peace or war in November (Presidential elections) than if we had been in a Totalitarian State ourselves."—Reuter.

What London's War Weapons Week Fetched

LONDON, May 24.

London's War Weapons Week had realised £108,732,000 by noon to-day. The final figures will be given by the President of the National Savings Committee on Monday evening.—Reuter.

Chairman Assaulted By City Father

GAUHATI, May 24.

An unprecedented incident in the annals of the Self-Government institution in the Assam valley marked the proceedings of the first meeting of the Gauhati Municipal Board, which was convened to elect the Chairman.

Mr. Bhabendra Nath Choudhury and Mr. Abdul Khaire, the two candidates, secured twelve votes each, necessitating the casting vote of the president, Mr. Bhuban Chandra Choudhury, which went in favour of Mr. Choudhury.

As soon as Mr. Choudhury was declared elected as Chairman, one of the Commissioners attacked the President and assaulted him, when the other commissioners intervened and eased the situation.—A. P.

DACCA, May 24:—A notification issued by the Dacca Municipality states that action will be taken under the Bengal Municipal Act, if births and deaths, which occurred in the Municipal area during the period of the recent communal riots, were not registered in the Municipality within a week.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

This last week I have had more letters than ever before, for which I am grateful. I hope I will be excused for being unable to acknowledge them individually. Every one of them, however, is read with care and, I add again, those which are signed are more appreciated. A number of letters poured into the office in connection with the problem of the mother choosing between the two children. It is not possible to reproduce them here but the majority was in favour of some sort of compromise of emotions and therefore avoided the real issue. A few were in favour of keeping the child that had grown up as your own and a very small minority were in favour of taking back the real child. The most interesting line in all this correspondence comes from a lady in Poona who asks at the end of her well-thought out letter: "Are we helping to solve a real problem or is it just an idea?" Well, lady, I wish I could answer that without betraying confidences.

* * * *

Another section of correspondence tries to tell me what correspondents like and don't like about the Half Column. The majority of these readers seem to like the sort of stuff which comes straight-from-the-shoulder and which is pungent and bitter and dislike things which refer to the more social side of life. Well it's not easy to dish it out day in and day out. I do not write this Half Column with my tongue in my cheek. That's why I find that when I do touch upon something serious it goes home, but I will not and cannot turn this into a sort of Half-Column of grievances, of hates and dislikes—a half column written merely to annoy people. When there is material of a kind that is of that nature, it often has to be toned down and sometimes when one could have hit harder, one prefers to be slightly restrained. It is one thing to have an elephant's strength, quite another to use it like an elephant. One gets in writing a column like this material which could do a lot of people a lot of damage or show them up as objects of ridicule. But unless there is a reason for it, I prefer to keep such news to myself. I also hear a lot of things which must be off the record and I have to respect the wishes of my various Gestapo Agents. For instance I have just heard something which will make a lot of people disillusioned about a lot of things. But I have to wait till I am able to release this in a way in which my source of information will not be divulged. But if and when I am in a position to tell you what I've heard, I promise you it will be the biggest news I've been able to give you so far. It relates to the colour question.

Provincialisation Of Municipal Services

MORADABAD, May 24.

Presiding yesterday evening over the Municipal Employees' Conference at Moradabad, Syed Aizaz Rasool, M.L.A., referred to the need for provincialisation of the Municipal services. He stated that this need had progressively been realised by the Government. Even if this had been kept in abeyance owing to the international situation he had no doubt that popular Governments would again function in the Provinces with the return of normal times, when all their demands would be met.—A. P.

SRINAGAR.—A preliminary survey of some large-scale industries has been completed and the question of exploiting the State's natural resources is under consideration. It is understood that the possibility of starting about seven industries has been examined, some of which will be taken in hand in the near future.—A. P.

Tussle Between Security Prisoner And D. S. P.

POLITICALS IN BENARES CENTRAL JAIL TO GO ON TWO-DAY HUNGER-STRIKE

BENARES, May 25.

Mr. Mukhti Nath Upadhyaya, an under-trial Security Prisoner in the Central Jail, is alleged to have been hit on the nose by the D. S. P. in the Jail.

Tussle During Search

Mr. Upadhyaya, it is stated, refused a search being made of his person by the jail authorities and on the D. S. P. searching him with the aid of other officials, he attacked the D. S. P. The latter is reported to have hit Mr. Upadhyaya on the nose in self-defence.

Hunger-strike Protest

Political prisoners in the Central Jail, it is understood, have decided to go on a two day hunger-strike as a protest against the incident.—A. P.

GOVT. DENY USE OF EXCESSIVE FORCE

OOTACAMUND, May 24.

The Government deny the allegations made in certain quarters that there was use of excessive force by the jail authorities in Alipuram on Satyagraha prisoners, who went on a one-day fast last month in sympathy with the detenus, who were then on hunger-strike in Vellore.

The Government have now received detailed reports about the incidents in Alipuram Jail regarding the one-day fast, and a Press Communique refuting the allegations of any excessive use of force by jail authorities will be issued shortly.—A. P.

Twenty-four Satyagrahis Released

GUJARAT, May 24.

Twenty-four Satyagrahi prisoners, who had been convicted for giving notice to the District Magistrates of their intention to offer Satyagrana, were released from the Gujarat Jail to-day. They were received by Mr. Shamlal, M.L.A. (Central).—A. P.

Two Arrests In Benares

BENARES, May 24.

Two Congressmen have been arrested out of seventy, who offered Satyagraha since April 21.

Mr. Shantikumar was arrested on May 22.

Mr. Chandrika Sharma, who was arrested on May 14 has been sentenced to six months' R. I. and Rs. 20 fine in default two weeks further imprisonment.

Mr. Daya Shankar Dube, first controller of the Benares State Congress, has been arrested.

Satyagraha in the State continues.—A. P.

Congress Worker Arrested

ALLAHABAD, May 24.

A Congress worker of Soraon Tehsil was arrested under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Not Arrested For Giving Intimation

ALMORA, May 25.

About a dozen persons who intimated their decision to offer Satyagraha have so far not been arrested.—A. P.

City Father Acquitted

SARGODHA, May 25.

Master Gaurilal, A Municipal Commissioner of Sargodha, who was being prosecuted in connection with a speech delivered by him was acquitted by the additional District Magistrate to-day.

The Court held that the speech did not offend against the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Two-fifty Satyagrahis Released In Punjab

Two hundred and fifty Satyagrahi prisoners, who had been convicted for intimating the District Magistrates of their intention to offer Satyagraha, have so far been released from different jails in the province, according to information received in the office of the Punjab Congress.

About a dozen such prisoners now remain to be released.—A. P.

Bihar List For Mahatma's Approval

PATNA, May 25.

A list of about 1,000 more Satyagrahis, it is understood, has been prepared by the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee. Their names may be submitted very soon to Mahatma Gandhi for approval.

The third phase of Satyagraha which started in the province in April last might extend till the month of July next.—United Press.

NEED OF PHYSICAL FITNESS

U. P. Governor Deplores Disappointing Response Of Quality For Officers

LUCKNOW, May 25.

"The camp here is in the nature of an experiment for India", said H. E. Sir Maurice Hallett, the Governor of U. P. on the occassion of his visit to the Homkinur Physical Culture Camp at Sattal yesterday.

Sir Maurice urged that outdoor life and physical culture should be looked upon as an essential part in the training of youth not merely in improving those attributes of character which make a good citizen, no less than scholastic learning.

Young athletes, His Excellency, added, should play the game, whether they win or lose.

DISAPPOINTING RESPONSE

His Excellency continuing stated that while the country was engaged in the greatest struggle in history, she was entitled to the best of her youth for service. But "I will not disguise that while the finest types are ready and available for the ranks, the response or rather the quality of the response to the demand for officers has been disappointing. The reason may be, he concluded, that we have set too great store by book learning and examinations and too little by physical education, character-building and discipline."—A. P.

FALL IN VIDYA MANDIR PUPILS

Annual Report Of Educational Progress Of C. P. And Berar

NAGPUR, May 24.

"During the year under review the number of educational institutions increased by 243 and that of pupils by 17,572. The number of Muslim pupils increased by 2,703", says the Annual Report of the state and progress of education in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year ending March 31, 1940.

The Report adds: "The weak points in the administration and control of primary education, which were mentioned in the previous year's report, still persist. The local bodies, it is hoped, will give due consideration to the advice of departmental officers and co-operate with them in raising the standard of primary education.

VIDYA MANDIRS.

"A very considerable fall in the enrolment of pupils in Vidya Mandirs is ascribed to economic reasons, but the subsidence of the first flush of enthusiasm for a few ideas is also likely to be partly responsible. Those Vidya Mandirs, which are not economical and efficient, are being closed. The Central Provinces and Berar Vidya Mandir Act received the assent of His Excellency the Governor in March 1940. The basic syllabus is being tried out on a restricted scale and its financial and administrative implications are being studied under controlled conditions":—United Press.

BANUMATI MAKES HER MARK

Able Exposition Of 'Bharat Natya'

Smts. Banumati and Sulochana, the well-known Bharat Natya artists, gave a dance recital on Sunday night under the auspices of the S. I. Sangeeta Sabha. The house was crowded with a cosmopolitan audience and some well-known dancers and amateurs were present.

Most of the items consisted of 'Abhinaya' or interpretational dance of popular songs in which Banumati showed herself at her best. Her dance stylisation of the Vande Mataram song of Bharati was a popular hit and showed the immense possibilities of the Bharat Natya technique to interpret the spirit of the times. Pure dance themes like 'Alarippu', 'Jathiswaram' and 'Varnam' were duets in which Sulochana ably partnered Banumati.

But 'Thillana' was the dance-hit of the day. This masterpiece of rhythmic content, musical idioms and dance sequences was skilfully worked up from slow motion to a high tempo with deft variation, permutation and combination, in which the artistes showed their mastery of 'Abhinayas', 'Mudras.' 'Angikas' and 'Karanas' with patterned movements of hands, swing and sway of the body and finished foot-work. The artistes were repeatedly encored in this item.

The orchestra was of the traditional type, but the clarionet could have been substituted by flute to better advantage.

The programme lasted for three hours, at the end of which Mr. K. S. R. Iyer on behalf of the Sabha congratulated the artistes on their fine exhibition and team work.

K. A. C.

IT IS FOR GOVT. TO TAKE ACTION

Punjab Merchants Have Shown Goodwill, Says Santokh Singh

AMRITSAR, May 24.

Normal trading in the grain markets of Amritsar was resumed this morning after a deadlock lasting 39 days. The arrival of wheat and grain in the market was small to-day owing, it is stated, to the calling off of the hartal not being known to all the villagers. In the 'satta' market there was usual activity.

Sardar Santokh Singh, President of the Market Act Protest Committee, informed the press that the traders had extended their hand of friendship, and it was now for the Government to think over it and accept the demands of the traders.

In the course of a statement Sardar Santokh Singh says: "The traders have resolved the commercial deadlock for the present, notwithstanding the fact that their most important demand in the matter of constitution of the Marketing Committees still remains unfulfilled".

The traders have created the necessary atmosphere for a calm consideration of the whole matter. Let the Government take this gesture of goodwill on their part in the right spirit and try to meet their just demand.

"Government should know", he concludes, "that it cannot afford to pass such legislation without consulting beforehand the trade interests concerned.—A. P

Afghan Inrepondence Day

PESHAWAR, May 24.

The Associated Press learns that the Afghan Government is taking steps to form an association of all the Chambers of Commerce in the country.

The 23rd anniversary of the Afghan Independence Day will be celebrated on May 27 by the Afghans residing in foreign countries and by Embassies, legations and trade agencies of the Afghan Government abroad. This will also be the official day for the exchange of formal greetings with other powers.—A. P.

H. E. the Governor of Punjab has accorded his assent to the Punjab, Urban Rent Restriction Act, which was passed by the Punjab Assembly in its last Session.—A. P.

NO MONOPOLY OF NAME OF RELIGION

U. S. Supreme Court Judgment In Bahai Dispute

Justice Louis A. Valente ruled in the United States, Supreme Court on April 1st that no one had a right to monopolize the name of a religion and that followers of a religion could not be restrained from practising their beliefs because of the objections of organized practitioners of the same faith.

Justice Valente's decision dismissed a complaint brought by organized Baha'is, who brought suit as members of the National Spiritual Assembly and Trustees of the United States and Canada, and members of the Spiritual Assembly of Baha'is in New York, against Mirza Ahmad Sohrab, Persian poet, who is director of the New History Society, and his group.

RIVAL GROUPS OF BAHA'IS.

The organized Baha'is contended that they were the truly authorized followers of Baha-O-Llah, Persian prophet who founded an order nearly a century ago with international peace as its principal aim. They asserted that Mr. Sohrab's group was conveying an erroneous impression to the public by conducting meetings, lectures and other activities in a 'bona fide' Baha'i setting and soliciting contributions as organized Baha'is.

Moreover, the so-called authorized Baha'is complained that the others opened a book store under the name of Bahai (without the apostrophe) Book Shop, and that the listing of the shop in the telephone directory was immediately over that of the Baha'i Center, the office and book shop of the organized Baha'is.

Justice Valente held, however, that "in the court's opinion, the complaint fails to state a good cause of action."

"The plaintiffs have no right to a monopoly of the name of a religion," his opinion continued. "The defendants, who purport to be members of the same religion, have an equal right to use the name of the religion in connection with their own meetings, lectures and other activities.

"No facts are alleged in the complaint to indicate that the defendants have been guilty of any act intended or calculated to deceive the public into believing that their meetings, lectures or book shop are identified or affiliated with the meetings lectures and book shop of the plaintiff."

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM UPHELD.

Mrs. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, wife of the former Lieutenant Governor of New York under Charles Evans Hughes, and founder and sponsor of the New History Society, said that Justice Valente's decision "upholds our guarantee of religious freedom." Mrs. Chanler formed the society after she broke with the organized Baha'is twelve years ago.

"Mr. Sohrab and I started our group after we parted from the other Baha'is on good terms," Mrs. Chanler explained. "We broke away because we felt that they were limiting the movement. But time was short and we felt that the world should hear the principles laid down by Baha-O-Llah."

Mrs. Chanler expanded on her theme, saying that according to the teachings of Baha-O-Llah, "there shouldn't be any organization." However, she added, "Americans love organizations, and little by little the teachings of Baha-O-Llah were being restricted to a choice few." Baha-O-Llah, she said, espoused the principle of "unity pervading all things."

Mrs. Chanler also explained that the organized Baha'is took out a trademark on the name Baha'i but that she felt that Baha'is "should not be restricted by a trademark."—"New York Herald Tribune."

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One department of which has recently been entrusted with the manufacture of *articles of daily use in the home*. Prepared in the most scientific manner, these articles will invariably be of A-1 quality and will be marketed at a very competitive price. A comprehensive list of such articles has been drawn. The first on the list is "A perfumed and medicated vegetable Hair-oil" Its name is 'KESHRATAN'

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When you next go to your dealer to purchase your Hair Oil, ask him to show you a bottle of KESHRATAN—Dr. Gambers' Cocoanut-Castor oil medicated with Cantharidin—the renowned hair-tonic for preventing baldness, dandruff and premature greying of hair.

Unscrew the cap and smell the exotic perfume and then ask your dealer *his price* for this oil..... And we know you will at once decide to use "KESHRATAN" *to the exclusion of all other hair oils.*

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MUTT AND JEFF—Oh, Well, It Was Only a Nickel Phone — By BUD FISHER

WELL, IT LOOKS LIKE MY WIFE WON'T GIVE IN NO MATTER WHAT I DO!
DON'T YOU WORRY MUTT! I'LL TALK TO YOUR WIFE! I'LL TELL HER A THING OR TWO!
THE LITTLE FOOL! I WONDER WHAT HE'S UP TO! SHE'LL KILL HIM IF HE GETS TOUGH WITH HER!
WELL, I TOLD HER, I DID! I TOLD HER IF SHE GAVE YOU A LITTLE MORE LOVE AND ATTENTION YOU MIGHT BE A DIFFERENT MAN! I TOLD HER SHE OUGHT TO BE ASHAMED OF HERSELF!
YOU TOLD HER THAT?
CERTAINLY!
WHAT DID SHE DO?
OH, SHE GOT MAD AND HUNG UP!
?
H. Fisher
1-30

Thoughts On Pakistan

(Continued from Page 6)

amity and concord for centuries. Every ruler, even the most fanatical, has been compelled to employ officers of the other creed in the highest positions, civil and military. Raja Jeyasingh led Aurangzeb's armies in the south against Shivaji; and Ibrahim Khan Gardi commanded the Peshwa's artillery at Panipat against the Afghans. To these and other striking facts Dr. Ambedkar makes no reference, preferring copious extracts from Renan on Nationality and analogies from the Balkans.

In regard to the dilemma of a safe frontier or a safe army, the much smaller army and its cost needed to hold the present northern and north-western frontiers against invasion as compared to the huge army which would be necessary to hold the new Hindustan against an ever doubtful and probably hostile Pakistan are not pointed out; much less the futility of a 'Maginot Line' if the Hindus were to attempt to shelter themselves behind one.

Again, conceding that India is a vast country or a sub-continent with diverse races and languages and, the Congress notwithstanding, is not yet by any means a nation in the European sense of the term with all the solidarity that it implies, it does not all follow that there is either a Hindu Nation or a Muslim Nation, however loudly the Hindu Mahasabha or the Muslim League might trumpet forth the cry. Similarly, in regard to the British attitude, Dr. Ambedkar asserts that Great Britain is indifferent in the matter of Pakistan Whatever the degree of self-government Great Britain is or is not prepared to grant, it is inconceivable that she would ever elect to divide her sovereignty among several separate sovereign States in India, east or west, north or south. And if further proof were needed of the fact, the Government of India Act of 1935 suffices. Great Britain is and intends, as far as in her power lies, to continue to be the sovereign of India, if only for the purpose of that relentless exploitation which, as was admitted by Sir Zaffarullah Khan himself, the spokesman for the Government of India in the debate last winter in the Central Legislative Assembly, has been (as it still is) the guiding principle of British rule in India. For this purpose India must be kept disarmed, divided and industrially and technically backward, so that she may continue to supply Great Britain with raw products to be manufactured in England and sold at a profit to India in her humble role of a market for British goods. Even to-day, with all the threats from east and west, no change of British policy is discernible beyond empty words and hollow professions. An independent Pakistan or an independent Hindustan are as inconsistent with this policy as an independent India.

Similarly, while ignoring the forces that make for a good understanding and tend towards unity, Dr. Ambedkar loses no opportunity of exaggerating and inflaming differences. For instance, culturally "The Hindu provinces have no common traditions and no interests to bind them"—an amazing utterance for a Maharashtrian such as Dr. Ambedkar, whose forefathers played their part in Maratha history from the days of Shivaji. The speeches of extreme communalists are quoted in extenso. Muslim outrages, such as the Mopla rapes and murders, are given great prominence. We all know that to Dr. Ambedkar caste Hindus are the first target of hatred and Congress, with Mahatma Gandhi, anathema maranatha. If Mahatma Gandhi's movement against untouchability or for Hindu-Muslim unity succeeds and the Depressed Castes or the Muslims are brought nearer to the caste Hindus then clearly there will be no room left for leaders dependent entirely upon the existence and inflaming of animosities. It follows that as in the case of provincial differences, caste weaknesses must be exaggerated. In the case of the Baniya, for instance, (p. 125) "If money is excepted, he is (not?) much above the brute in the conception and manner of life" and with Mahatma Gandhi as a political leader, the Baniya's reason and interest in politics is to "to make private gain out of public affairs." Put in a nutshell, Dr. Ambedkar as an advocate of Pakistan tries to prove his case by announcing and suggesting a despairing frame of mind in the reasonable men of either creed. Rhodomontades and threats, initiated by the Muslim League and answered in kind by the Hindu Maha Sabha, can hardly suffice to achieve this object. Dr. Ambedkar must show that the scheme will result at least in the amelioration of the lot of the inhabitants of the proposed Pakistan, if not of those of Hindustan. He has signally failed to do either.

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But, while his book, which purports to be a report drawn up at the request of a so-called Independent Labour Party, is of doubtful value in informing and guiding public opinion in regard to Pakistan, it contains some shrewd hits all round, such as the miscalculations of Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress and the personality of Mr. Jinnah. As regards Mr. Jinnah, he says (p. 330) ".....he can never be suspected of being a tool in the hands of the British, even by the worst of his enemies. He may be too self-opinionated, an egotist without the mask and has perhaps a degree of arrogance which is not compensated by any extraordinary intellect or equipment. It may be that on that account he is unable to reconcile himself to a second place and work with others in that capacity for a public cause. He may not be overflowing with ideas although he is not, as his critics make him out to be, an empty headed dandy living upon the ideas of others. It may be that his frame is built up more upon art and less on substance. At the same time, it is doubtful if there is a politician in India to whom the adjective 'incorruptible' can be more fittingly applied." Mr. Edward Thompson has called Mahatma Gandhi's taking up the Khilafat movement "as the greatest mistake of his career". Dr. Ambedkar justifies this conclusion by quotations from Mahatma Gandhi's speeches at the time. Similarly, in regard to the Hindu Maha Sabha's attempts at 'Sanghatan' and 'Shudhi' Dr. Ambedkar justly argues that so long as Hinduism retains its system of caste, it can never be a converting creed for the simple reason that a caste has necessarily to be found for the convert. Even here, he fails to point out that, where whole castes which retain their ancient Hindu names have been converted to Islam, reconversion to Hinduism is perfectly possible.

It would have been interesting if, like Mr Jinnah's pen-picture above, Dr. Ambedkar had regaled the reader with pictures of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Savarkar or of Dr. Munje. He would probably have stressed Mahatma Gandhi's unpracticable idealism, as, for instance, in his doctrine of non-violence and have quoted; "To my mind the life of a lamb is no less precious than that of a human being." (The Story of My Experiments with Truth, p. 290). Similarly, as to the immorality of killing snakes or mad dogs. He could also have pointed out that with all his intense emotion and moral courage to fast even to death, reading and thought play small part in Mahatma Gandhi's mentality. Prayer suffices as it is a divine inspiration. In the case of Mr. Savarkar with his brahmin caste mentality and his desire not to offend the Sanatanists, phrases, such as 'Hindutva' and the equality of castes(!) together with encomiums on Ranee Lakshmibai of Jhansi suffice to solve the problem of India. Similarly, with the redoubtable Dr. Munje the simple extension of the term Hindus to all the inhabitants of Hindustan, including or not Muslims as may suit the occasion, is a perfect and short solution.

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So far for Dr. Ambedkar's "Thoughts". Babu Rajendra Prasad's pamphlet of 62 pages is as modest and as unpretentious as the author himself. And, calmly read, the reader will probably agree that (p. 30) "The solution provided by separation of Hindu India from Muslim India is really no solution at all of the Hindu-Muslim problem." To quote Dr. Edward Thompson in his latest book "Enlist India for Freedom" (p. 52):

"Two nations, Mr. Jinnah! Confronting each other in every province? Every town? Every village?"

"Two nations. Confronting each other in every province. Every town. Every village. That is the only solution."

"That is a very terrible solution, Mr. Jinnah!"

"It is a terrible solution. But it is the only one!"

And so many British politicians and publicists think. I do not believe it, any more than I believe in its kindred and accompanying solution of 'Pakistan.'

In short, the unprejudiced reader of whatever creed will have no hesitation in preferring the conclusion of the more modest volume of Babu Rajendra Prasad with which Dr. Thompson also agrees. Pakistan is clearly a remedy worse than the disease. It is significant to note that all schemes of Pakistan insist on a preponderent Muslim army and on the extension of the great Muslim state of Hyderabad to the Northern Circars and the Carnatic with their seaports. Its origin and its existence are due to several causes. It is easy to misuse the word 'nationality', to repeat it like a mantra' and to qualify it by the particular brand of creed, province or caste which the particular politician thinks useful to himself. It is more difficult to appreciate its real political significance and to act up to the sacrifice and mental revolution the word logically involves. Thus not only do we hear of a Hindu or Muslim nationality, but also of a Dravidian nationality as opposed presumably, to an Aryan nationality and of an Adi-Dravidian nationality consisting of the Depressed Castes!

The plain fact remains that caste is in the blood of the Hindu, whether he is a caste Hindu or whether he belongs to the Depressed Classes who observe the rules of caste among themselves not less strictly than Brahmins—a fact of which Dr. Ambedkar must be perfectly aware but to which he takes extremely good care never to refer. The Hindu must get rid of the microbe to become an honest nationalist Similarly, religious fatanticism intolerance and contempt for the Hindu as a Kafir are in the blood of many an ignorant Muslim. He must be prepared to forget those parts of his theology and of his history which enforce this teaching and prefer the portions which enjoin tolerance and equal treatment and brotherhood of all creeds and not merely of all Muslims. The Indian Muslim must realise that Turkey with its former Sunni Caliph and Persia with its Shias, in order to survive and to progress, have had to destroy the power of the priesthood, to abjure fanaticism and to laicize the State and the Government Egypt and Afghanistan are tending in the same direction. The Muslim League under Mr Jinnah wants Indian Muslims to follow exactly the contrary policy It has become a reactionary body with the avowed aim of founding Muslim States with Muslim rule and Muslim laws, which should go back to the days of the Prophet. Mr. Jinnah never refers to the long wars in India between the Mohammedan Rulers of the north with the Mohammedan Rulers of the south. In his old age Mr. Jinnah has changed his faith. He was a lifelong nationalist who sat at the feet of Dadabhai Naoroji and worked with Sir Phirozshaha Mehta and refused to join the Khilafat agitation with the Ali brothers and the other moulanas whom Mahatma Gandhi's short-sighted policy brought to the fore He has now become and is even outdoing these last as a fanatical communalist He loses no opportunity of abusing the Hindus under the disguise of a political war with the Congress as a Hindu organisation. This is the somersault of a disappointed and ambitious politician and is on a par with his quick change of costume He sees in an appeal to Muslim fanaticism the only way to ensure his own leadership, particularly with H. H. the Aga Khan away. Never even an orthodox Khoja, least of all an orthodox Muslim, he, a modern awyer up-to-date and a lifelong nationalist does not now hesitate to proclaim the necessity of cutting up India into a number of independent Muslim states with Muslim laws together with boycott of Hindu shops and Hindu servants He has failed, however, even to compose Shia-Sunni differences at Lucknow much less check Khaksar violence

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Such antics would merely arouse ridicule, mixed perhaps with regret at such a fall; but with fanatic and ignorant Muslims, they are a formidable incitement to lawlessness, as is sufficiently proved by Sukkur and Dacca, Bombay and Ahmedabad as by Malabar and the Moplas in the past. The British Government permits unchecked these inflammatory speeches, but it sends to jail in their thousands the meek Satyagrahis with their farcical notices and pacifist cries.

Here Dr. Ambedkar is on firmer ground than Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress with their creed of non-violence. Mahatma Gandhi is not content with writing letters, such as "If I were a Jew", "If I were a Czech" and "If I were a Briton", which to him and to his disciples may be saintly and childlike and prove the purity and depth of his brand of pacificism, labelled non-violence. It is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous. The world considers them childish at the best and a tragic mockery at the worst, when Europe is groaning under Hitler's heel and Britain is fighting with her back to the wall. They bring India and Indian nationalism into ridicule and contempt. And the end of it all is that the nationalist struggle for freedom has been manoeuvred into a quagmire and has been reduced to liberty for Mahatma Gandhi to preach non-violence in his 'Harijan' To all this there is no reference in Babu Rajendra Prasad's book. Presumably, as with the late riots in Bihar, Babu Rajendra Prasad will follow Mahatma Gandhi's formula and ask the Hindus to purify themseles by indulging in still more introspection, and meekness and turn the other cheek.

To the passages dealing with British rule in any of the three books, it is not necessary to refer. There is no serious difference of opinion in India as to our condition under British rule and the necessity for Swaraj. My silent respect for the Briton and his rule in general and for the Law of Sedition and the Defence of India Act in particular is too great. We must take him at his own valuation as the steel frame

"Pride in his port, defiance in eye"

"See the lord of mankind pass by"

The law compels us to take his word that his old order in India is better for us than the New Order whether of the Nazis in the west or of Japan in the east. If he does not himself feel such a comparison an insult, it is not for us to ask ourselves the standard of rule and good government and liberty such a comparison necessarily implies. The law forbids us to ask if India is not poverty stricken, disease-ridden, illiterate and helpless in every respect. On the contrary, the annual reports of our "Moral and material progress" labouriously compiled through his Head Clerk by every Collector in every district and summarised in the Annual Report to Parliament are conclusive proof in British Indian law how nobly the white man is bearing his burden in India. It is amazing, that Mr. Edward Thompson who is not an Indian agitator but a cultured Englishman, who has spent several years in India, should have the audacity to write (p. 50), "I believe that India is getting steadily poorer, and that I could prove this. The problem has got beyond us, and we have got to hand it over to Indians themselves"

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Let me conclude with my own hope Never were Pakistan and non-violence more inappropriate than to-day. Mahatma Gandhi with his non-violence, Mr. Jinnah with his Pakistan, Dr Ambedkar and his like with their own peculiar role—they have overplayed their hand and have caused an internal revolt and disgust in the minds of all castes and creeds Sooner or later the war will come to an end and sanity will assert itself in India as elsewhere Great Britain will realize that its ruling class, now thoroughly commercialised, has alienated and is losing India as their predecessors lost America and Ireland We in India must realize that our only path to salvation lies in patriotism and nationalism, manliness and courage, discipline and organisation, commonsense and unity and not in divisions and shibboleths and religious controversies. As elsewhere, union is strength. United we stand; divided we remain fallen. But if self-government as equal partners in the British Commonwealth of Nations is a vain hope, then it is only a matter of time for the Indian Revolution to succeed the revolutions in Russia and China "Unhappy India" as when Lala Lajpat Rai wrote his book!

STUDENTS OBJECT TO PRESENCE OF POLICE

Heated Debate In Delhi Conference

NEW DELHI, May 24.

Disorderly scenes were witnessed for about two hours when the first open session of the Delhi Students' Conference commenced to-night in the Gandhi grounds

It is stated that a section of the gathering objected to a police force in uniform entering the pandal. An emergent meeting of the Working Committee was then held, and it was decided that the authorities be asked to withdraw the police force and to postpone the holding of the Conference till to-morrow.

The resolution was placed before the Conference. The postponement of the Conference was strongly opposed by a section of the students. After a heated discussion the resolution was finally withdrawn.

The Conference was then inaugurated by Sardar Ranbhir Singh (Punjab), and was presided over by Mr. K. M. Ahmad of the Bengal Studentes' Federation, who in his speech deprecated the demonstration made earlier.

Kumari Sarala Gupta, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates. The Conference will resume to-morrow.—A. P.

COMILLA BANKING CORPORATION LTD.

The Annual General Meeting of this Bank was held on the 4th May in which the Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1940 were passed. For the international situation the economic position of the country was very much discouraging during the year 1940 and still the management of this Bank has even in such odds made a progress in all directions.

The share Capital of the Bank is Rs. 30,00,000 of which the value of ordinary shares covers Rs. 15,00,000 and Preference shares the balance of Rs. 15,00,000. Out of the Capital about an amount of Rs. 20,00,000 has been subscribed and about Rs. 10,00,000 Paid-up upto the date of the meeting. The deposit received as shown in the Balance Sheet is Rs. 1,50,08,020. The net profit made is Rs. 1,40,182-7-1/2 out of which a decent amount has been kept in Reserve Funds and a Dividend of 5 per cent. on Preference Shares and 8-1/2 per cent. on Ordinary shares, both free from income-tax has been declared.

Upto 1939 Reserve Funds and undistributed profit was Rs. 7,43,-697-11-6 and now after inclusion of the part of the profit made this year it stands at Rs. 7,61,230-0-1/2. The whole amount excepting Rs. 6,900, a reserve for Capital redemption fund is invested in Government Securities. The Bank maintains a very good liquid position which is the vital chord in a Banking institution. The liquidity indicates about 60 per cent. of the total deposits. It has got its own buildings at Calcutta, Dacca, Chittagong, Bramhanbaria, Hajiganj, Bazar Branch (Comilla) and at Comilla where its Head Office stands. These buildings are very good assets and profitable and secured investment too.

The Bank has well-earned the vast goodwill that it now enjoys amongst its customers, shareholders, staff and the public in general. Behind all this work there are the hands of Mr. N. C. Dutt, the Managing Director and the creator of this great institution.

SPLIT DUE TO METHOD OF APPROACH ONLY

Mr. Majumdar Criticises Congress' Non-Violence Policy

POONA, May 24.

The split in the Congress between Rightists and Leftists was only with regard to the method of approach for the realisation of the common objective-Complete Independence for India. The Leftists and Rightists of to-day were only the inheritors of the Old Division, namely Moderates and Extremists, that took place at the Surat session of the Congress, that Sjt. Niharendu Datta Majumdar, M.L.A., in the course of his speech on "Left movement in India" under the auspices of the Poona Spring Lecture Series.

Mr. Majumdar explained how the split in the Congress first cropped at the Surat Session, and the circumstances that led to the retirement from Congress politics of great politicians like Lokmanya Tilak, Sri Arabindo Ghose and C. R. Das. The speaker then traced the various stages of the tussle between the two sections reaching its climax at Tripuri.

Mr. Majumdar analysed the reasons for the failure of the last Civil Disobedience Movement launched by the Congress. He criticised the present non-violent policy of the Congress and said that unless they were well equipped it would be difficult for them to attain their objective. -A. P.

EMPIRE DAY RALLY

SIMLA, May 24.

The Empire Day Scouts and Guides Rally, under the auspices of the Simla Boy Scouts' Association, was held this evening at the ridge. H. E. Sir Bertrand Glancy, Governor of the Punjab, Chief Scout of the Province inspected the rally.—A. P.

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ON AFRICAN FRONTS:

Nazis Suffer Heaviest Tank Losses

ATTACK ON HELLFIRE PASS REPULSED

Enemy Loses 11 Tanks In 48 Hours

ATTEMPT AT CONSTRUCTING DEFENCES AROUND COPUZZO

LONDON, May 24.

Reuter's Special Correspondent with advanced British forces in the Western Desert states:—

The Germans yesterday suffered the heaviest tank losses since their appearance in Libya, when they tried to advance in two columns on the Hellfire Pass, the principal strategic point on this side of the Egyptian frontier. The first column moving along the edge of the escarpment was engaged by our forces near Sollum at 10.00 in the morning, and driven back with two tanks definitely knocked out and others probably damaged. Early in the afternoon another column was discovered in trying to make its way round the left flank of the British troops who had dealt with the first force.

This column was heavily engaged, and six tanks were knocked out and forced to retire across the frontier. British losses were nil. This action brings German tank losses to 11 in 48 hours, three being destroyed on Wednesday near the frontier. Although this reverse does not seriously affect the total numbers which the Germans are able to dispose it marks an expensive failure of their recent policy of trying to whittle down our tank numbers.

Apart from tank activity the Germans have shown no signs of trying to recover the territory lost during the British push, last week, and in fact seem at present more concerned with constructing defences around Capuzzo along the frontier and around Tobruk. —Reuter.

HOW CIRCASSIANS JOINED THE BRITISH

Disgusted At Nazi Use Of Syrian Air Fields

LONDON, May 24.

Reuter's Special Correspondent somewhere on the Syrian-Palestinian frontier wires:—

"I chatted to-day (Saturday) with the officers of Colonel Collet's Circassians, who risked their lives to cross the frontier and join up with the British. They all expressed their disgust at the German use of Syrian air fields. These tough riders of Turkish extraction under French leadership, braved many dangers, rode miles over high mountain ranges in order to avoid the frontier posts, and many forded the River Jordan and arrived drenched to the skin in the British lines. The morale of these men is terrific.

The Officer Commanding the troops said: "As soon as it was known that the Germans were using Syrian Airbases, Col. Collet asked us whether we would risk crossing the frontier and join up with the British. The entire squadron immediately volunteered. It took us days and nights to reach the frontier."—Reuter.

NATION'S PRESENT OF £ 150,000 TO SMUTS

Amount To Be Used For Benefit Of Forces

JOHANNESBURG, May 24.

Field-Marshal Smuts has been informed that the nation is presenting him with a birthday gift of over £140,000 which will be given by him (Smuts) to the National Air Fund, for the benefit of forces of which he is the Commander-in-Chief and their dependents.

The total is believed to represent the biggest gift by any nation to its leader and cheques are still streaming in. The final total is expected to be well over £150,000.

STILL "GENERAL SMUTS"

"I am still General Smuts to my friends in Africa", Smuts told Reuter to-day (Saturday). "While officially I have the rank of Field Marshal as from to-day, I trust my friends and those who have known me as General Smuts for the last 40 years will not hesitate to use the old title. I am still General Smuts to my friends in Africa, and I hope that the continuity of many years will not be broken by the new appointment"

Smuts who is spending his birthday at Petersburg where he flew this morning to make a public speech spent last night quietly with his family at his home Telegrams are arriving in thousands from all parts of the world congratulating him on his birthday.—Reuter.

SWEEP NAZI DANGER FROM AFRICA

Smuts Expects Ups And Downs But Is Confident Of Ultimate Victory

PIETERMARITZBURG, May 24.

"The answer to the question 'Are We In Danger To-day'? is 'Ask America'" declared the South African Prime Minister, Field-Marshal Smuts, in a birthday speech here to-day (Saturday). "The United States are busy arming Great Britain and South Africa as well as themselves for the struggle ahead. They are doing it because they see danger. As long as there is enemy on the African Continent so long shall we feel unsafe. Our boys are going to Egypt. I hope they will be there to help wipe out this danger, which is threatening the world. I want this danger swept from Africa."

CONFIDENT OF ULTIMATE VICTORY

Field-Marshal Smuts expressed complete confidence about the outcome of the war, and warned the people to expect things to go up and down "I feel whatever the vicissitudes this summer may bring, the end will be that the Germans will again be defeated. I am not nervous about the outcome I sleep peacefully at night."

Referring to Abyssinia, Field-Marshal Smuts declared that of all the birthday presents received, he particularly appreciated one "which came from our friends in the north. They sent the Duke of Aosta himself to bring it to me—Abyssinia."—Reuter.

CHINESE THREATEN NINGPO PORT

Situation In S. Shanshi Stabilised

CHUNGKING, May 24.

Chinese troops counter-attacking in Chekiang Province, South of Shanghai, claim to be threatening the Port of Ningpo, which the Japanese captured a few weeks ago.

In South China the fall of Pokio in the Kwangtung Province as a result of successful Chinese action is reported to be imminent.

The Chinese also state that the situation in Southern Shansi, north of the Yellow River, has been "stabilised" following the recent Japanese advance The Chinese forces are preparing to attempt to regain the lost ground. —Reuter.

Yugoslavia's Protest Against Puppet State Of Croatia

WASHINGTON, May 25.

Yugoslav Minister, M. Constantin Fotitich, delivered a note to Mr. Cordell Hull, advising him of Yugoslavia's protest against the establishment of the "Kingdom of Croatia."—Reuter.

CALCUTTA:—It is understood that the Government of Bengal have approved the reappointment of Mr. J. C. Mookerjea as the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation for a further term of 15 months with effect from the 1st of April 1941.

Indian Jail Authorities Are Too Wooden

Hansa Mehta On Hardships Of Women Prisoners In Yervada

"Penal reformers all over the world are anxious to turn prisoners into reformatories, where efforts are to be made to convert criminals into civilised human beings and as such respectable members of society.

"Prisons in this country, unfortunately, work the other way".

Thus concludes the article by Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Former Parliamentary Secretary, the Government of Bombay, on the conditions of life of women prisoners in Yervada Jail, from which she was recently released.

QUEER METHODS OF RELEASE

The following is the full text:—

I have no personal axe to grind in this article. I had all the comforts that one can reasonably expect in jail. The one complaint that I have to make, however, is with regard to the method of releasing prisoners under detention. In trying perhaps to avoid unnecessary demonstrations Government does not realise to what inconvenience they put them—I am talking of women.

According to the latest Government orders, detenues are allowed to deposit not more than Rs. 10 for 'A' class and not more than Rs. 5 for 'B' class per month with the jail authorities. This amount hardly covers the extra expenditure one incurs during the month with the result that at the end of the month very little balance is left. The detenues are not told beforehand as to when they are to be released in order to enable them to make arrangements for conveyance etc. Yeravada prison is far from any railway station so that the taxi hire would be expensive. If, therefore the released prisoners have to make their own arrangements at the last minute they would naturally find it difficult to do so for lack of funds. Government if they are unable to make suitable arrangements, and they ought to, should at least inform the detenues beforehand the date of their release in order to enable them to make their own arrangements for their departure.

Inscrutable

With regard to providing travelling facilities, the ways of Government are most inscrutable! I was taken to Poona after my arrest in a first class compartment. But on my release I was handed an inter class ticket to Bombay!

This article, however, is concerned with the condition of life of women prisoners in Yeravada Jail. I intend only to deal with one or two aspects of it. My object is not merely that the condition of life of the political prisoners may be improved. The political prisoners are there today and will not be there tomorrow. I am anxious for the improvement of living conditions of all prisoners in general to whatever class or category they may belong.

FOUL LATRINES.

The first and foremost question that requires immediate attention is that of sanitary arrangements. They are far from satisfactory. The number of latrines or privies may appear sufficient on paper but owing to a small number of tin pans being supplied—instead of baskets tin pans are used as there is no flush system—perhaps not more than half a dozen are actually used. Considering that the number of prisoners often is nearly over one hundred and fifty, half a dozen latrines can hardly be considered sufficient for the requirements of the prisoners. I wonder if the Municipal Rules would ever permit such meagre provision. Then there is no proper drain with the result that the atmosphere inside and in the vicinity of these latrines is very foul. The latrines are small uncomfortable cubicles with doors most of which have their bolts broken and, therefore, cannot be shut securely. Recently at the request of the political prisoners some of the bolts were repaired, but so badly that most of them are again out of use.

LOGIC THAT GUIDES JAIL AUTHORITIES.

The sanitary arrangement for the night i.e. within the barrack itself where prisoners are shut in for nearly twelve hours i.e. from say 6 p.m. to 5-30 a.m., is again hopelessly inadequate. There is one small cubicle attached to the barrack with a small tin pan to be used for all purposes by, say, 28 prisoners—the maximum capacity of the barrack. The tin pan is perhaps meant to be used as a urinal only, but when prisoners are shut in for 12 hours it is not fair to expect them not to use it for other purpose as well. No separate arrangements are considered necessary for women during their monthly period. The edge of the pan is higher, than the surface of the seat and therefore it is difficult to use the thing in a sitting posture. Standing posture is convenient for men and, therefore, what is suitable for men is also suitable for women! That seems to be the logic that guides the jail authorities.

The same logic prevails with regard to bathing arrangements also. A shade is erected without any doors and women are expected to bathe together and wash together. There is no privacy and no separate arrangement is considered necessary for women, who do want privacy during their monthly period. At the request of political prisoners, some sort of temporary enclosure was erected for them, but the place selected is near the open drain of the latrines so that no one, with any sense of cleanliness, wishes to go near it, much less bathe and wash in it.

I had discussed these things with some of the women visitors

(Continued on Page 3.)

OUR SIMLA LETTER

A Week Of Interviews And Conferences

WHATEVER VICEROY MAY SAY OR DO ORDER FOR MOVE-ON MUST COME FROM WHITE HALL

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, (By Mail)

It has been a week of interviews and conferences. Visitors to the Viceregal Lodge included Premiers, Ministers and ex-Ministers They were not mere formal interviews, for it is an open secret that the Viceroy discussed at some length political questions and possible ways for ending the deadlock.

Misleading accounts have appeared in a certain section of the Press to the effect that the Viceroy communicated to them His Majesty's Government's final decision viz. that in no case could they go beyond the August offer and that even in this case, effect could only be given to it if the Congress and the Muslim League were prepared to co-operate. The fact is, as I have personally ascertained from more than one who interviewed the Viceroy, that His Excellency did not commit himself in any way on the subject of future policy.

The impression which Mr. Fazlul Huq has carried with him is that the Viceroy received sympathetically his proposal for a Round Table Conference. At the moment the position is that Simla has been carefully studying the reactions in this country to Mr Amery's last speech, the suggestions which have been made personally to the Viceroy and the political situation in general, and has been communicating them to the Secretary of State, who in his turn has to take his final instructions from the Cabinet.

The situation has so changed since the date of Mr. Amery's speech, both the war situation in the Middle East and the political situation in India, that the policy has necessarily to be reviewed According to one member of the Bombay conference who was here last week, the public may have to wait three or four weeks more for any further clarification of the position. The truth of the matter is that whatever the Viceroy may say or do, the order for a move-on has to come from White Hall And, unluckily for this country, there are so many adverse forces at work that White Hall is still trying to wait and see.

Surat Civic Tribute To Late S. Iyengar

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, May 23.

The Municipal meeting held last evening adjourned in respect of the sad death of Shri Shrinivas Iyengar, after passing a resolution expressing deep regret for the sad death.

MONROE DOCTRINE REVISION?

Will Neutrality Law Be Modified?

Indications Of President Roosevelt's Fireside Chat

WASHINGTON, May 24.

As President Roosevelt prepares to spend most of the week-end polishing up his fireside chat the demand in some sections of Congress and in the Press, for a revision of the Neutrality Act goes into high gear, and indicates what many wish to hear when the President goes on the air on Tuesday.

THE CONCENSUS OF OPINION IN INFORMED CIRCLES HERE STILL IS THAT HE WILL MOST LIKELY CONCENTRATE ON THE NECESSITY OF A REVISION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE TO INCLUDE THE ENTIRE ATLANTIC AND RETURN TO THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS POLICY.

This latter naturally would involve a modification of the Neutrality Law which prohibits American ships from entering the combat zones.—Reuter.

FOUR SEVERE QUAKE SHOCKS RECORDED

Centre Situated About 900 K. M. From Bucharest

LONDON, May 24.

Four severe earthquakes were registered on Saturday night by the Bucharest observatory, announced the Bucharest radio. The centre of the earthquake is situated approximately 900 kilometres from Bucharest.—Reuter.

VINDICATION OF POLICY OF GOVERNMENT

SYDNEY, May 25.

The Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Fadden, commenting on the Boothby election said: "The result is a solid vindication of the Government's war policy and emphasises the demand for a national Government which I regard as the main issue upon which the campaign was fought".—Reuter.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE YELLOW BEETLE

WHERE'S THAT BUTLER, MISS MORTON? YOUR FATHER'S DEATH MAY BE HIS DOING!
THE BUTLER KNOWS, DON/ SEE THE SHOE-PRINTS -- HE LISTENED AT THE DOOR!
WHERE'D HE GO? TAKE A LOOK UPSTAIRS, DON/
HE MIGHT BE IN THE GARDEN. I'LL SEE.
NOT UP THERE, JIM?
OKAY, DON/ LET'S HEAD FOR THE GARDEN/
HE SEES US!
HE'S TRYING TO BEAT IT/ COME ON!
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